BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor.....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance.....$4 00

No subscription to Weekly paper received for less than 12 months.

Daily paper, one year, invariably in advance....$10 00

6 months.....5 50

" " 3 00

The paper will, in all cases, be discontinued at the end of the subscription year, unless renewed.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1863. { NO. 3.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion.....2 00

Do. do. 2 do.....3 00

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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged $2 per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the Government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable. We divide the State into 4 Districts, as heretofore:

DISTRICT NO. 1, is to consist of all the counties East of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus inclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	$ 15 00 per bbl. of 5 bush. 56 lbs to the bush.
Meal,	2 15 per bush of 48 lbs.
Bacon,	1 00 per lb.
Pork, net	60 00 per 100 lbs
" gross,	50 00 " "
Lard,	1 00 per lb.
Wheat,	6 00 per bush. of 60 lbs. to choice white.
Flour,	30 00 per bbl. 196 lbs. 1st quality, at position 50 per bush. of 17 lbs. 75 per bush. of 22 lbs.
Wheat Bran	1 45 per bush. of 37 lbs.
Sorgrita,	2 50 per 100 lbs.
Chipstuff,	1 00 per 100 lbs.
Brown Stuff,	7 00 per head per month.
Oats, shelled,	5 00 " "
Oats, in husk,	3 00 " "
Rye, cleaned,	
Peas,	
Beans,	
Potatoes, sweet,	
" Irish,	
Dried Peaches, peeled,	
" unpeeled,	
" Apples, peeled,	
" " unpeeled,	
Hay, clean Timothy,	3 00 per 100 lbs.
Other hay and fodder,	1 50 " "
Shucks,	
Straw, Wheat and Rye,	
Pasturage, 1st quality near town, per month,	7 00 per head month
Pasturage, common, near town, per month,	5 00 " "
Pasturage, 1st qual. in the country, per month,	5 00 " "
Pasturage, common, in the country, per month,	3 00 " "
Horses, extra fine,	
" 1st qual. artillery,	500 00 per head.
" 2d " "	400 00 " "
" 3d " "	300 00 " "
Mules, extra fine,	
" 1st quality,	500 00 " "
" 2d "	400 00 " "
Wool, fair, washed,	4 00 per lb.
" unwashed,	3 00 " "
Salt, dry and clean,	22 00 per bush. of 50 lbs.
Soap, hard and dry,	40 00 per 100 lbs.
Candles, Tallow,	1 00 per lb.
Vinegar, Cider,	80 per gal.
" manufactured	40 " "
Whiskey and Brandy	8 00 per gal.
Sugar, clar fied	1 50 per lb
" fair brown,	1 00 per lb.
" coarse damp brown	50 per lb.
Molasses,	8 00 per gal.
Syrup from Chinese cane	5 00 per gal.
Rice,	25 per lb.
Coffee,	3 50 per lb.
Tea—green	10 00 per lb.
" black	7 00 per lb.
Iron, good old Railroad	160 00 per ton.
" pig, 1st quality	125 00 per ton.
" " 2d "	110 00 per ton.
" " 3d "	100 00 per ton.
" bloom,	180 00 per ton.
" Smith's round, bar and plate	350 00 per ton
Leather—harness	3 50 per lb.
" sole	3 00 per lb.
" upper	3 50 per lb.
Beef Cattle, stall fed,	30 per lb.
" grass fed,	25 per lb.
Sheep, fat,	25 00 per head.

DISTRICT NO. 2, is to consist of all Counties west of and including said Counties, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	17 50 per bbl of 5 bush. 56 lbs to bush
Meal,	3 65 per bush. 48 lbs.
Bacon,	1 00 per lb.
Pork, net	60 00 per 100 lbs
" gross,	50 00 " "
Lard,	1 00 per lb.
Wheat,	5 50 per bush. of 60 lbs for choice white.
Flour,	27 00 per bbl of 196 lbs 1st qual. superfine.
Wheat Bran	50 per bush of 17 lbs.
Sorgrita,	75 " " 22 lbs.
Chipstuff,	1 45 " " 37 lbs.
Brown Stuff,	55 " " 24 lbs.
Oats, shelled,	2 25 " 100 lbs.
Oats, in husk,	1 75 " bush of 32 lbs.
Rye, cleaned,	3 50 " " " 56 "
Peas,	3 50 " " measured.
Beans,	3 50 " " "
Potatoes, sweet,	4 00 " " "
" Irish,	2 50 " " "
Dried Peaches, peeled,	8 50 " " of 38 lbs
" " unpeeled,	4 50 " " "
" Apples, peeled,	4 00 " " 28 lbs.
" " unpeeled,	6 00 " " measured.
Hay, clean Timothy,	3 00 " 100 lbs.
Other hay and fodder,	2 00 " "
Shucks,	1 50 " "
Straw, Wheat and Rye,	1 00 " "
Pasturage, 1st quality near town, per month,	7 00 " head month
Pasturage, common, near town, per month,	5 00 " " "
Pasturage, 1st qual. in the country, per month,	5 00 " " "
Pasturage, common, in the country, per month,	3 00 " " "
Horses, extra fine,	
" 1st qual. artillery,	500 00 per head.
" 2d " "	400 00 " "
" 3d " "	300 00 " "
Mules, extra fine,	
" 1st quality,	500 00 " "
" 2d "	400 00 " "
Wool, fair, washed,	4 00 " lb.
" unwashed,	3 00 " "
Salt, dry and clean,	22 00 " bush. of 50 lbs.
Soap, hard and dry,	40 00 " 100 lbs.
Candles, Tallow,	1 00 " lb.
Vinegar, Cider,	80 " gal.
" manufactured	40 " "
Whiskey and Brandy	8 00 per gal.
Sugar, clarified	1 75 " lb.
" fair brown,	1 25 " "
" coarse damp brown	50 " gal.
Molasses,	8 50 " "
Syrup, from Chinese cane,	5 00 " "
Rice,	40 " lb.
Coffee,	3 50 " "
Tea green,	10 00 " "
" black,	7 00 " "
Iron, good old Railroad,	160 00 " ton.
" pig, 1st quality,	125 00 " "
" " 2d "	110 00 " "
" " 3d "	100 00 " "
" bloom,	180 00 " "
" Smith's round, bar and plate,	350 00 " "
Leather, harness,	3 50 " lb.
" sole,	3 50 " "
" upper,	3 50 " "
Beef Cattle, stall fed,	30 " "
" " grass fed,	25 " "
Sheep, fat,	25 00 " head.

The following shall be uniform throughout the State:

Army woolen cloth, 4 yd. 90 cts. to the yard.	4 50 per yard.
Army woolen cloth, 1¼ yd. 2½ oz. to the yard.	9 00 " "
Flannel, ¾ yd. 6 oz. to yd.	3 00 " "
Cotton shirting, ¾ yd. 4½ yards to the pound,	50 " "
Cotton shirting, ¾ yd. 4½ yards to the pound,	60 " "
Cotton sheeting, 4-4 yd. 3 yards to the pound,	70 " "
Cotton osnaburg, ¾ yd. 6 oz. to the yard,	75 " "
Cotton osnaburg, ¾ yd. 8 oz. to the yard,	80 " "
Cotton drills, ¾ yd. 3 yds. to the pound,	80 " "
Cotton shirting, stripes, 3 yards to the pound,	80 " "
Cotton tent cloths, 10 oz. to the yard,	1 00 " "
Cotton yarn,	1 50 " lb.
Cotton, raw,	50 " "
Army shoes,	10 00 " pair.
Shoe thread,	1 00 " lb.
Wool sacks,	1 00 " pair.
Hire of laborers, teams, wagons and drivers,	50 " 100 lbs.
Hauling long forage,	05 " bushel.
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by Govt,	
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner,	12 00 " day.
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government,	6 00 " "
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner,	15 00 " "
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government,	7 50 " "
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner,	18 00 " "
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by Government,	9 00 " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	2 25 " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Government,	1 25 " "
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	47 50 " month.
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Government,	22 00 " "
Lumber,	45 00 per 1000 feet
Timber,	30 00 " " "
Wool Hats,	5 00 each.
Quinine,	45 00 per oz.

We, the Commissioners of the State, do again earnestly call upon all who would support the government of their own choice in this its life struggle for liberty, to come forward at once, with all they can spare, to the support of their brave sons and brothers now in the field, and with all their aid and sympathy for the government of their own making, and which is now beset with many difficulties and dangers, and to cease this war of extortion against their own country, which is disgraceful to its citizens, and threatening to our success.

E. V. BLACKSTOCK,
H. K. BURGWIN,
Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.

☞ New corn shall be 15 per cent less than the above prices until the 15th of November next.

Oct. 7th, 1863. 2-7t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONSLOW COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1863.

Catharine Robinson, deceased,
vs.
The Heirs at Law of said deceased.

IT IS THE UNCOMPLETE WILL OF CATHARINE ROBINSON, deceased, having been offered for probate, on motion, it is ORDERED by the Court, that the Clerk issue notice to the next of kin, to appear at the next term of this Court, to contest the said will, if they desire; and that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said heirs of the filing of this notice, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer this notice, or the same Will, will be allowed to probate.

Test: A. J. JOHNSTON, Clerk.
Sept. 24. 52 6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ONSLOW COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term 1863.

R. F. PELLETIER, Adm'r
vs. Petition to make Real Estate
JACOB MORTON, dec'd Assets.
The heirs at law of
JACOB MORTON.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that John Scott and wife Lydia, Wm. Morton and Jacob Morton, the defendants in this cause reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore on motion, Ordered by this Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, and three other public places in Onslow county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Test. A. J. JOHNSTON, Clk.
Sept. 24, 1863. 52 6t*

A BARGAIN.

NOT being able to work the property to advantage, I offer for sale my MILL and some 1500 acres of LAND attached. The Mill is located a few miles from the mouth of the Lockwoods Folly river, and is approachable by vessels large enough to run to the West Indies and to other parts desired. A Saw and Grist Mill is up and has been in operation some three years. The pond and power is one of, if not the very best in the lower part of the State, being easily controlled, and affording ample power for any desired amount of machinery and inexhaustible. A sufficiency of timber may be got on the lands and obtained on the branches of Lockwoods Folly river to keep a Saw or Saws running for the next forty or fifty years. The grits will yield quite an amount of corn and must continue to increase. Below the Mill is a good body of rich marsh land, easily put in a state of cultivation. The pond flows some three to four hundred acres of good rice land, the larger portion being rich marsh land, the balance formerly a large cypress swamp and very rich. The pond flows much more land, but the above named quantity may all be brought into a level farm, with reserves to flow the land for rice. Several hundred acres of the up land is timbered with pine, oak, hickory, &c., and pretty well adapted to corn, peas, potatoes and pea nuts. The balance of the high land is pretty well timbered with pine. At the lower corner of the land is just set and neatly fitted up a set of eight good Salt Pans, with many thousand cords of wood as convenient as could be wished for or expected.

Any person desirous of buying such property, had best come soon and examine for themselves. If my health was as formerly, the property could not be bought for about double what I would take for it.

JNO. MERCER.
Aug. 19th, 1863. 47 tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BLADEN COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1863.

MARTHA SIMMONS and others,
vs. Petition for division of Negroes.
JOHN B. SIMPSON, and wife and others.

IN THIS CASE, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John B. Simpson and wife Penelope, and the children of Wiley McDaniel, dec'd, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Journal, published in the Town of Wilmington, notifying the defendants, John B. Simpson and wife Penelope, and the children of Wiley McDaniel, dec'd to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Dugald Blue, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in August, A. D. 1863.

DUGALD BLUE, Clerk.
Sept. 15, 1863. 51-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Sampson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1863.

Mariah O. Moore, Curtis Thomson and wife Jane, William S. Bardeu and wife Harriet O., James Moore and Henry W. Moore,
vs.
Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife Sarah W. and the Heirs at Law of Walter Moore, deceased.
Petition for division of Slaves.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this cause reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in the town of Clinton, on the third Monday of November next, and answer or demur thereto, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, William C. Draughon, Clerk of said Court at office in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1863.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Clerk.
Sept. 30, 1863. 1-6t

TEACHER WANTED.

IN Common School District No. 20, New Hanover county, (on Covin's Creek.) A person qualified to teach the classical branches would be preferred. Applicants duly qualified will apply to

JOEL L. MOORE,
E. A. HAWES, } Committee.
WM. R. HENRY,

Sept. 24th. 16-1t—1 1m*

LOST.

A FEW DAYS AGO, between my house and Woodington Church, on the Wilmington road near Kenston, my POCKETBOOK, containing about $2 00 in Confederate notes, and the following notes of hand, made payable to me as Administrator to James Nunn, deceased. One note on John A. Parrott for $ 50, sureties forgotten, date Jan 30th, 1861, and due July 30th, 1861—One note on Durant Alphin principal, and Wm Nunn and M. C. C. Lawson sureties, for $111, dated Jan. 30th, 1861, due Dec. 30th, 1861. One note on W. F. Loftin principal, Wm. Fields and John Bryant, deceased, sureties, for $61, subject to a credit by return of boy of $38, note dated Dec. 30th, 1861, due Dec. 30th, 1862. One note on Walter Dunn, made payable to W. Nunn and endorsed by him to me, for $700, dated and due March, 1860. One note on John Maitland, made payable to L. Friend, for $25, dated and due Jan. 1st, 1860. One receipt on Wm. Fields, Sheriff, for $54 50. One receipt on R. E. Davis, dated 2nd Sept., 1863, for $1,240. The makers of said notes are warned against paying them to any one except myself, and all persons are warned against trading for the above notes. A reward of $50 will be paid for the delivery of said Pocketbook and contents to myself, or leaving it with any one so that I can get it.

J. H. NUNN,
Sergeant Co. E,
8th Battalion N. C. P. Rangers,
Kenston, N. C.
Oct. 1st, 1863 1-4t*

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about two weeks since, my negro boy OWEN. He is very black, about five feet, six inches high, twenty-two years old, and has a slight impediment in his speech. I will give a reward of Twenty five Dollars for his arrest,—so that I can get him.

CHARLES WHITE.
Sept. 26th, 1863. 1-4t*

TURPENTINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in the market for Yellow Dip Turpentine, first of October next.

A. H. VanBOKKELEN.
Sept. 23, 1863. 14-2 1m*

A Letter from Capt. Maffitt.

Capt. Maffitt, of the Florida, at Brest, writes a letter to *La Patrie*, (Paris,) explaining the position of his ship according to international law. He says:

BREST, Sept. 12th, 1863.

SIR: Your number of the 10th inst., contains two errors, which I beg permission to rectify. It states: "Two incidents have just taken place in France and England which interest the American question. The first is the seizure, at Brest, by a French ship-owner, of the Confederate privateer Florida, who claims from her an indemnity of 100,000 francs for the loss of a vessel belonging to him, and which was sunk by the said privateer." On this first point I have the honor to assure you that, in spite of the threats of certain persons who pretend to have claims against the corvette Florida, she has not been yet seized.

I protest in the most formal and energetic manner against the second allegation; the Florida has never had any reason for sinking a French vessel; the assertion is false, and I refer you on that point to the letter published by M. Pecquet du Bellet, in the Ocean, of Brest, which contains a faithful relation of the incidents of the encounter which took place between the Florida and the French vessel, the Phenicier. As to the qualification of privateer which you give to the corvette I have the honor to command it arises no doubt from the fact of your having been ill-informed as to the armament of the Florida. A privateer, according to the definition given by Noel and Chapsal, is "A vessel armed by a private individual with the authorization of the Government." That definition has been, I believe, adopted by all writers who have treated on international law, but it records but little with the real situation of the Florida. That corvette has, in fact, been built and armed by the Government of the Confederate States of America, and her officers hold their commissions from that Government.

She carries the national flag and the pennant carried by vessels of war, and receives her instructions directly from the Minister of Marine of the Confederate States. The European Powers having recognized the possession by the Government of Richmond of the rights of belligerents, among which are those of forming armies and fitting out vessels of war, I am at a loss to understand that the fact of my Government not being yet officially acknowledged, can take from it the rights inherent to every *de facto* Government, and placed in the category of a private individual fitting out a privateer, and thus change the nature and true character of its national navy. Such an interpretation of national law appears to me to be untenable. Relying on your impartiality, I beg you to insert this letter in the earliest number of your estimable Journal.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

J. N. MAFFITT.

DASH INTO PORT HUDSON.—It is reported at Meridian, Mississippi, that our cavalry made a dash into Port Hudson not long ago, capturing some fifteen hundred "free Americans of African descent," left there to garrison and defend the post, spiked the guns, laid violent hands upon divers and sundry good things in the provision line, did all the damage they could, and returned whence they came without molestation.

DEATHS OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.—The Surgeon in charge of the Johnson's Island prison, in lake Erie, has communicated to the Richmond Sentinel a list of the Confederate prisoners who have died there since he has been in charge—he does not say how long. Among them we find the following North Carolinians: Lieut. W. J. Hudson, 21 N. C. Battallion, died Aug. 5 h of enteritis; N. Lyon, private, 65th Reg't, July 30th, typhoid fever; Capt. C. Gillespie, Sept. 9th, typhoid fever.

WILMINGTON, N. C., OCTOBER 15 1863.

A GENTLEMAN from Lincoln's dominions, an exile because of his opposition to the dominant party now in power in the Northern States, informs us that the "Davidson" communication from the Raleigh *Standard* has been reprinted by millions, and thrown broadcast over the whole North as an evidence that North Carolina is opposed to the Confederacy and anxious to re-unite her destinies with those of the Northern States. That communication, together with the position of the Raleigh *Standard* and the proceedings of meetings held or said to be held in certain localities, has done more than almost anything else to encourage the North to persevere in her crusade against the Southern States. The hands of the war men have been strengthened—those of the peace men weakened. The former quote the *Standard* and represent it as a friend to reconstruction, and not only that, but they still farther dwell upon the great influence of the Editor of that paper, who, as they say, carried the State in his breeches pocket, and only awaits the favourable moment for handing it over to the Washington government.

Now, this view of the case may do injustice to the *Standard* as well as to others, but we have no doubt that it is the view taken, and that it *does* produce the results attributed to it. It might have been said at an earlier day that for such results none of the parties were responsible, but such cannot be said at this late day, when the same course is persevered in with a full knowledge and experience of its effects.

By the extract we give from the *London Index* it will be seen that this alledged defection of North Carolina has found persons to give it currency in Europe, and with the view of trying to effect the same object, namely, encouraging the friends of the North and discouraging those of the South. Also, no doubt, for the purpose of depressing Confederate securities.

WE notice that President DAVIS has arrived out at the head quarters of our forces in Tennessee and Georgia. He passed through Wilmington this week on his way out, looking much better than we had expected to see him, from the accounts we had received, which represented him as feeble looking in the extreme.

The President made some remarks at different points on his route, in response to the calls made upon him. His tone was buoyant, cheerful, confident. He regarded our prospects as bright and brightening. So we have been informed.

Raleigh Register.

The *Register*, having been removed from Raleigh to Petersburg made its appearance on Tuesday last as a daily paper. There seems to be a good opening in Petersburg and we trust that Mr. EVANS, on his return to his native town will realize his most sanguine expectations.

STRANGERS AND NON RESIDENTS.—Particular attention is called to the official notification issued by Mayor PARSLEY, and published in to-day's paper. That every precaution, as well as the utmost vigilance, will be required to guard against the attempts of lawless characters does not appear to admit of a doubt.

THE PETERSBURG DAILY REGISTER of yesterday, the 9th instant, is glad to learn that the publication of the Raleigh *State Journal* will probably be resumed at the close of the next week. We are pleased to learn that Mr. SPELMAN will be enabled to resume so soon, as we had been under the impression that an early resumption would be impossible. Mr. SPELMAN certainly displays great energy under the circumstances, and deserves to be well sustained in his bold and independent course.

FINE WEATHER is a great blessing, and what adds to its blessed character is that it is beyond the reach of the speculators. It cannot be bought up, nor hoarded, nor sold by the pound, nor measured out by the bushel. It is as free as air and as plenty. There is fine weather in town and country—fine weather for the rich and for the poor, for the sick and for the well. There is not a finer day in the Confederacy nor out of it, than we have here in latitude 34 North, longitude 78 West. It is enough to cheer the heart of the most despondent and bring hope to the most depressed. The only drawback is the dust.

We have received by the Steamship Flora, copies of the *London Index* of last month. We make the following extract from the paper of September 3d:

From the London Index, Sept. 3d, 1863.

AMERICA.

It has been our almost invariable rule to treat with silent contempt the mendacious assertions of the Federal Government and its hired advocates and spies in this country. At the request of some friends we consent to make an exception in reference to the reported defection of North Carolina from the Confederate States. Suffice it to say that the genius of Yankeedom never forged a more unmitigated falsehood. It is pretended that Governor Vance, despairing of the success of the South, is desirous of reunion. We have before us a letter from Governor Vance to the agent of North Carolina in this country, dated "Raleigh, July 10th, 1863," and from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:—

The resources of our State and the Confederacy have developed in such a degree that we have every assurance of being able to clothe our troops with our own goods, and our vast amount of captures has given us an abundance of arms.

The fall of Vicksburg, though creating some despondency, has not discouraged us.

On the whole our prospects are better than they were this time last year. Our people are adapting themselves to a state of war, our resources are developing wonderfully, our army is becoming veteran and invincible, and our crop prospects, with the harvest already in, almost exceed belief.

That the Raleigh *Standard* can publish the articles ascribed to it must convince the most sceptical that the Confederate press is completely free, and that the Confederate Government must be strong and popular to permit the publication of what the North would call treasonable articles. If Mr. Lincoln granted his subjects equal liberty, his lease of office would not be worth many weeks' purchase.

Richmond Superior Court.

Letter to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, dated:—

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., Sept. 26, 1863.—The Superior Court has just closed its Fall Term, Judge Osborne presiding. There was not a very large Docket and the business was nearly all disposed of. On Thursday, Daniel Norton was put upon his trial for the murder of Angus Campbell, on the 23d of January, 1862. The killing took place in the county of Richmond some 17 miles south of Rockingham. The parties were intoxicated. The prosecution was conducted on the part of the State, with great zeal and ability by Solicitor Buxton and Colonel Robert Strange, and on the part of the defence by Colonel J. W. Cameron, who fully sustained the high reputation he has acquired in this part of the State for being a good criminal lawyer. His Honor summed up the testimony and in a very clear and learned charge delivered the case to the Jury, who, after an absence of an hour returned a verdict of "guilty of the Felony and murder whereof he was charged."

On yesterday the prisoner was brought in to court to receive the sentence of the law. Just as the Court was about to pass sentence the prisoner's Counsel moved for a rule on the State to show cause why the verdict of the Jury could not be set aside and a new trial granted. His Honor refused the motion and proceeded to pass sentence after first urging on the prisoner in a very eloquent and impressive exhortation the great necessity of spending the short time allowed him to prepare for the awful doom that awaits him. He was sentenced to be hung on the 30th October, proximo, whereupon the prisoner's counsel craved and obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court.

I need not tell you that Judge Osborne, in and out of Court, wins the esteem and respect of all who make his acquaintance, for his urbanity and kindness of manner. He is emphatically a good Judge and a good man.

NEAL, a slave, the property of a Mr. Davis, of Moore county, is under sentence of death to be hung on Friday next at Carthage. He was tried and condemned at the recent Term of the Superior Court, held for that county by Judge French. His crime was rape committed on a white woman.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 4,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 9th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

Allow me through your paper to acknowledge the receipt of One Hundred Dollars—a donation from Mr. Philip Thomas, Chief Officer of Steamer Cornubia, for the use of the sick and wounded in this Hospital. I can safely say that the motive as well as the gift is very highly appreciated.

Yours truly,
THOS. E. MICKS,
Surgeon in charge.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9th, 1863.

Commissioner Ould had another interview yesterday at City Point with Commissioner Meredith on the subject of the exchange of officers. No conclusion was arrived at, but it is believed that the Yankee government will ultimately agree to some equitable arrangement. Sugars [?] will probably be exchanged at an early day. The Yankees hold seven Generals and nineteen hundred other Confederate officers as prisoners.

The report of an impending battle near the Rapidan has been revived, and it is now believed an engagement will take place this week.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—LATER NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 9th, 1863.

At Auction to-day Confederate bonds, of the one hundred million loan, long dates, brought $112½; the fifty million loan brought $87½; Sterling bills, 1410 to 1500.

Baltimore papers, of the 8th, contains a telegram from Louisville which says that Burnside has driven the enemy before him Southward to Hiawasee River, and Eastward as far as Greenville. The right wing of Burnside's army is thus put in communication with the army of the Cumberland.

Hooker is to command a part of the reinforcements sent to Rosecrans. Reinforcements are litterally pouring down from Louisville.

Eight hundred Confederate prisoners, captured in the battle of Chickamauga, have been sent to Camp Douglass, Chicago.

Advices from Charleston harbor, on the 3rd, state that it is currently reported that Gillmore's Headquarters have been removed from Morris to Folly Island, and that the mass of the troops and war material would soon follow.

The blockade runners Diamond, Alabama, and Lizzie Davis, have been captured by Yankee cruisers.

Dispatches from the army of the Potomac say that nothing has occurred to indicate immediate active operations. Conscripts in large numbers are arriving daily. Changes have been made in the location of some of the corps.

Two citizens of Alexandria have been heavily fined for failing to recognize the reorganized Government of Va., by taking out licenses for the transaction of business.

Advices from Matamoras, 12th ult., make no mention of the occupation of that place by the French forces.

The Russian fleet will probably stay in American waters until spring. The Admiral and officers will visit Washington and the great West on private invitation.

A new arrangement for the exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon. The details are still under consideration.

Hejeta'eman will be relieved of the command of the defences of Washington.

Gold in New York on Tuesday at the second board, was 147½, and on Wednesday, 146.

The steamship Persia from Liverpool with dates to the 26th ult., has arrived at New York. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer.

Mason's letter to Russell on withdrawing from London, is published. He quotes his instructions from Richmond, which states that President Davis believes the English government is determined to decline his overtures for friendly relations, and will not receive a minister, therefore it is no longer conducive to the interest, nor consistent with the dignity of the Confederate Government, for Mason to continue his residence in London.

The Index says that it is contemplated to withdraw Mr. Slidell.

The prospects of the fall of Charleston is much debated in England. The Editor of the Army and Navy Gazette, (Russell) says that he cannot perceive what great military advantage would accrue from its capture.

The Rhine has overflown its banks, and the country upon the river is submerged. The Seine has also risen to a considerable height.

The Alabama, Georgia and Conrad have captured the American ships Sea Bride, Sala, Prince of Wales and Santee, and bonded them.

The Vanderbilt left St. Helena on the 20th of August in pursuit of rebel pirates.

The frigate Liverpool has been left in the Mersey, as is reported to watch the suspected iron rams.

The man arrested as Nena Sahib, proved not to be him.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 9th, 1863.

The news to-day is mostly contraband. A line of wagons about eight miles long, was seen yesterday going from Culpeper towards the Rappahannock. Six prisoners arrived here to-day. Five from Hazel river, and one from Leesburg.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MOBILE, Oct. 9th, 1863.

The Tribune has dates from New Orleans to the 1st, but there is no news of importance. The Era says that the Rebels are evacuating Richmond, and that the whole of Virginia will be abandoned.

Gold in New Orleans is 50 cents premium; low middling Cotton 63¢ cents.

The Era thinks the defeat of Rosecranz is not as bad as reported.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Oct. 9th, 1863.

A late arrival from Shreveport states that Price is falling back towards Shreveport, and Taylor falling back from Alexandria, and Banks pursuing. Banks crossed from New Orleans in three columns; one at Lake Charles, another at Brashier City, and the third at the mouth of Red River. His force is estimated at thirty-five thousand, and Steele and Blunt at thirty thousand.

The gunboat Rattler destroyed all the boats up to St. Joseph, except one belonging to negroes. All the gunboats and transports are constantly fired on by our pickets.

Thirty-five thousand French troops are reported at Matamoras. The report is everywhere credited.

Gen. Forrest is here, under leave to recruit his health, and is not under arrest. He has tendered his resignation, and if accepted, he will raise an independent force.

The weather is delightful.

The Register has a late Memphis Bulletin. A New Orleans letter says that the Sabine Expedition was a much grander affair than represented. Troops were sent to Brashier City to engage the Confederates there, while Franklin went with his flotilla to land twenty-five thousand at the Pass. All the other movements in that direction have been stopped, and the Texas expedition is certainly abandoned for the present. The letter complains that the opening of the Mississippi has not benefitted New Orleans. Provisions are higher than ever.

The Yankees will not send troops to Brownsville, because they are afraid of a complication with France.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

MERIDIAN, MISS., Oct. 9th, 1863.

Gen. Clarke has been elected Governor by a large majority. He has carried every county in the State as far as heard from. Messrs. Welsh and Barksdale have been re-elected to Congress.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

MERIDIAN, MISS., Oct. 9th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Clarion, says that Orr is elected in the first district and Holder in the second. Welsh is elected over Lyles in the third district. Barksdale is thought to be elected in the 6th, and McRae is thought to be beaten by Lumpkin in the 7th district. Clarke is certainly elected Governor.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Geo., Oct. 9th, 1863.

President Davis arrived here on a special train from Augusta last evening, and proceeded this morning to the Head Quarters of Gen. Bragg at Marietta. He was met by Governor Brown, and after a short private interview the Governor introduced him to the people. He made them a short address from the platform, complimenting Georgia, and expressing gratification at the stand she has always occupied during the war. Her troops have done their duty on every field, and from her State Government he had received earnest and prompt co-operation. He was particularly gratified, when on the recent call on Gov. Brown for eight thousand troops, the Governor had promptly tendered him fifteen thousand. The departure of the train closed his remarks. By invitation from the President, Gov. Brown accompanied him to Cartersville, whence he returned here. General Cobb proceeded with the President.

The election returns come in slowly and scattering.—Sufficient have been received to indicate that Gov. Brown has been re-elected by a popular majority. For Congress it is ascertained that Lester is elected.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN GEORGIA.

MARIETTA, GA., Oct. 9th, 1863.

President Davis passed up this morning. A large crowd collected at the station to get a glimpse of the distinguished visitor. Mr. Davis was introduced by Gov. Brown, of Georgia, who appeared on the platform of the car and was greeted with cheers. He addressed the crowd briefly, complimenting the ladies of Georgia in their exertions in behalf of the wounded in the late battle; also the citizens of the Empire State on the alacrity with which they responded to the call for troops, and the readiness manifested by the people to rally to the defence of their borders. He eulogized the patriotism of all of the Georgia State troops, and the distinguished service of the war worn veterans in the field, who have been in since the beginning of the war.—He was glad to meet Georgians so close to the the enemy, and from the uniforms he saw in the crowd, he rejoiced to know the State was well represented in the Confederate armies. The President was accompanied by Generals Longstreet, Pemberton, and Gov. Brown of Georgia, and his own personal staff.

Adam's First Sabbath in Paradise.

Slowly did the hand of the Invisible roll back the curtains of darkness that enveloped the earth! One by one did the breath of the angels extinguish the star-lamps of Heaven! And as the sun flung back the gorgeous clouds that had veiled his rising brow, and sprang up on his fiery course, "as a steed springeth to the battle,"—while the light of his countenance, like the eye of a fond mother beamed tenderly upon the infant earth he cherished—the "hosts thereof" veiled and bowed themselves at the near approach of their Creator and their God!

* * * * * * *

Standing beneath the branches of a spreading pomegranite tree, whose flower and fruit the morning breeze scattered promiscuously at his feet, was the Father of the human race. His refulgent brow, unsullied by the touch of care or years, flashed back the first beams of the rising sun as from a polished mirror. His joyous eye glanced for a moment on the palm tree's stem, rugged and dark—then rested on its crown of bright green leaves, that in the morning ray flashed like an orient gem—then overspread shrub and beauteous flower, until it settled down upon the form of the light serpent nestling at his feet. Their glances met—and Adam stooped and laid his hand gently upon its princely crest, smoothed down its scales of crimson, green and gold; folded its brilliant wings and closed its eyes—then like an infant wearied with its toy, he turned to playing with the lion's mane and sleeping leopard's spots. His eyes beheld the beautiful earth! His ears drank in the harmony of nature, till his heart could hold no longer, his moving lips poured forth a gush of joyous melody, wild, deep, and thrilling as a harp-string's chord swept by an angel's hand.

Lured by the winning music of his voice, a fair hand parted the twining boughs of the myrtle, and a bright form sprang timid to his side. He stopped and gazed on this strange visitor. It was no angel, for it was too fair—nor an arch angel,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, OCT'R. 15, 1863.

☞ OWING to an accident to our press we were unable to issue our Weekly edition of last week upon its regular day, so that in all probability it did not reach many of our subscribers until long after the usual time. This we could not help. We did issue it however, as soon as possible, so as to furnish the news and keep up the regularity of our files.

From as far South as Wilmington, the mornings and evenings give us unmistakeable indications of the near approach of winter. What is only near to us here, is most probably already upon our soldiers in Northern Virginia. The first weeks of winter are those which are most keenly felt and which fill most to fill the hospitals.

We think it is time that our people should be reminded that we have *our* soldiers, noble regiments and a good many of them in Virginia—that they are about to be subjected to the effects of a rigorous climate—that they are even now advancing upon the enemy, that in fact, they are called into active service on the very verge of a Northern Virginia winter. No doubt the Confederate and State authorities will do all they can, but we doubt if they can do everything, especially in the way of the apparently minor articles of socks, drawers, shirts, &c.

In addition to our troops in Virginia, we may reasonably suppose that there will be troops in North Carolina, and we have no assurance that there may not be actual fighting at our very doors as it were.

The interest attaching to the seige of Charleston—its proximity to our own borders—the connection existing or supposed to exist between the movements of the enemy there and his future movements here, in the event of his being successful, in his present attempt upon Charleston, seem to call our eyes for some time upon that point, while the sufferings and labors of the troops upon Morris's Island, the hardships borne by and upon Sullivan's Island during the intense heats of Summer, called loudly for sympathy and relief which was freely extended, apparently to the exclusion of our troops stationed at other points, whether in South Carolina or Tennessee.

We would not detract one iota from the praise due our troops at Charleston, nor seek to lessen any effort to increase their comfort or promote their welfare, we would at the same time direct attention to other points, in another State far distant and long separated from its home, is if not jealous, at least justly entitled to anything that looks like neglect or forgetfulness at home. The soldiers of the army of Northern Virginia have fought well and bravely—no men more than the regiments composing that gallant army, have fought more bravely or suffered more severely than the men from North Carolina. It is time that they had their share of attention—of substantial comforts and of substantial expressions of recognition, and of regard. We do not neglect Charleston, but remember our soldiers at home and in Virginia, when Winter comes on, pay even more attention to the latter.

We know that recently our soldiers at Gordonsville and elsewhere have felt as though they were forgotten at home, and have felt somewhat sensitive on the subject. Instances of having sent both officers and men at [illegible] and having talked with them and [illegible] and sentiments and we may here add [illegible] of the members of LEE'S army with [illegible] the spirit, determination and confidence of the troops was never better nor higher.

Among the recent arrivals at this port, we notice Dr. Brooks, of Richmond, and Mr. [illegible] Washington, both of whom had visited this city on matters connected with the interests of religion. We are glad to learn that their respective missions were successful, and that Dr. Brooks had secured a supply of [illegible]. We are under obligations to Mr. [illegible] Northern and European papers, as also for a [illegible] from a friend now in France—luckily the letter is not [illegible]. Speaking of his trip to Europe on board a Cunard steamer from Halifax, he says—"On board the steamer Africa, I will venture to say that more than two-thirds of the passengers were Southern in feeling; 'tis true there were a number of Yankees on board, but they were in the minority. There were some Englishmen [illegible] who subsequently found them to be [illegible] Southern in feeling in a Southern [illegible] people in a Yankee crowd. The [illegible] seem to be the most deceitful race on [illegible] are not on the fence, and they [illegible] the wind blows."

[illegible] the 19th of August sees no probability [illegible] England interfering in our affairs [illegible] forward to with most interest in [illegible] is the case of the Alexandra, [illegible] supposed to be for the Confederate [illegible] whom the case first came before [illegible] Alexandria, holding that there was [illegible] justify detention under the law of [illegible] international laws of England. The final hearing [illegible] we suppose,) is to take place [illegible] November, and until a decision is then [illegible] relating to our Navy building abroad, [illegible] and movements in regard to it in ab-

[illegible] journal is filled with illustrations from [illegible] The New York *Herald's* European Steamship [illegible] Europe, [illegible] diagrams and a flaming account [illegible] the present state of things at Charleston. It will take [illegible] to examine the files of English papers, from which we may take some [illegible] to make good and spirited.

[illegible] North Carolina certainly a most anomalous [illegible] of Marylanders, or those claiming to [illegible] Confederacy, is exceedingly so.—[illegible] Confederate States able to bear arms, are [illegible] the army, unless exempted for special [illegible] and receiving exemption? Simply *as Marylanders*, we can see but one ground upon which they [illegible] their exemption papers, and that is [illegible] that they are not citizens of the Confederacy and not amenable to laws to the extent of being enrolled in the army. If not citizens of the Confederacy, they must be citizens of the United States. Subjects of a government at war with [illegible] in fact. This seems to be the alternative [illegible] that constitutes the anomaly. If they are Confederates they should enjoy the same same privileges and assume the same responsibilities as others. If they are citizens of a hostile country, surely they are not entitled to [illegible].

We put this on its own merits without reference to the individual patriotism of Marylanders or even to what might be the decision of the State of Maryland, if free to act. The State of Maryland has contributed men and means—[illegible] but it must be confessed that there are [illegible] so good all through the Confederacy, [illegible] Maryland, and going about scott free [illegible] of Maryland, and that alone. We think this [illegible] on a more definite footing—one that [illegible] perplexing and appear fairer to the general [illegible].

A Debating Society in England lately, the question [illegible] discussion was whether it was morally wrong to [illegible] a lawyer. The judgment of the Society was—"Not [illegible]."

Rain. We think the dust is pretty effectually laid today. It is not a jolly day to look at. Nothing is buoyant but grass and hay go up. Yes, they do. Down with [illegible] the "Confed"—*St. Journal*, 14th.

A careful [illegible] several of our cotemporaries the election in Ohio came off yesterday. We had been under the impression that the election in Ohio, like that in Pennsylvania, came off on the second *Tuesday* in October, and not the second Monday, and we are not certain yet but that we are right. However that may be, the die will be cast in that State before this paper reaches most of its subscribers.

We are not sanguine of the result. We do not know, indeed, whether any result likely to occur there could make much difference to us; still we should much prefer the success of the exile VALLANDIGHAM to that of the brutal despot LINCOLN. It could do us no harm; it might do us some good. At any rate it would be a comfort to know that the Lincolnite had come across a stump that he could not [illegible].

But although we should rejoice to learn of the success of [illegible] and of those with whom he acts, we must repeat that we are by no means sanguine in anticipating [illegible]. The means and appliances that will be brought [illegible] by the party in power will most probably prevent the success of the Democratic candidates, even should a majority of the people of Ohio be really favourable to the election of such candidates. Party spirit had reached a high state of excitation at the date of the latest advices from Ohio. The Republicans, backed by the military arm, had become insolent and overbearing, while the Democrats, [illegible] by oppression, had assumed a defiant attitude and [illegible] had become the order of the day, and [illegible] for that matter.

[illegible] would appear to be an erroneous impression among our people on the Atlantic coast with reference to the Western armies. [illegible]. They are in truth no less [illegible] and even more [illegible] than their eastern brethren, and the latter are to be classed as "blue bellies," the [illegible] of the former are perfectly purple. The prisoners taken out West and sent on to Richmond are certainly as [illegible] as it is possible for the Father of Evil himself could [illegible] to look upon. We are pretty well over our delusion [illegible] the "Great Northwest." The "Great Northwest" is an exploded humbug.—*Daily Journal*, 15th.

Charles Hallock.

It will be recollected that the above named individual has been pretty severely animadverted upon by the Southern papers, as one who, after having come South with the ostensible purpose of casting his fate with the Confederacy, had deserted to the enemy, having left the country in one of the steamships running between this port and the British Colonial ports in Bermuda and of Nassau.

We see by the Bermuda *Royal Gazette* of the 22nd September, that Mr. HALLOCK has not only arrived there, but has contributed an article to the columns of the *Gazette* which certainly displays no Yankee proclivities. This article we subjoin, as seems only just to the writer under the circumstances in which he is placed, and the accusations to which he has been subjected. It may yet appear that Mr. HALLOCK has gone in good faith and with the view of obtaining materials for a paper—perhaps for a new paper which he may contemplate starting:

From the Hamilton Bermuda Royal Gazette, Sept. 22, 1863.

A Glance at the Confederate States.

If the world be pleased to accept the croakings of weak-kneed Confederates and the assertions of the evil disposed, as indicative of the present condition and prospects of the South, then it must fain believe that the Confederacy is indeed sick and near the eve of dissolution; but in such case the world exhibits a sad lack of discernment and good sense, for it deliberately belies all history, it ignores the fact of actual achievement, and with a haste that is neither kind nor just, makes the Confederate States an exception to the rule of probabilities in all revolutionary struggles of like kind and magnitude.

All history proves that a brave and uncorrupted people, united in their determination to be free, can never be subdued. Slaves cannot be made of those who have pledged their lives as the price of liberty. And when after thirty months' accumulated proof of the ability of the South to win and maintain its independence, with all the machinery of a well established government in full operation, the integrity of the States still preserved, and the people terribly in earnest for the work before them, to prate now of failure is simply ridiculous. Indeed the tried patriotism and self-denial of the people, the energy of the government, sound statesmanship, and judicious financial measures, have combined to give the Confederacy a strength and position to-day that it has not enjoyed before. Having created and strengthened the sinews of war, it now stands upon a basis that will enable it to carry on war indefinitely and without imposing burdens too onerous for the shoulders of the people. There is nothing in the present condition of things to justify even a shade of despondency.—What more than before the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson? The long period of marvellous successes which the Confederacy had previously enjoyed was everywhere the subject of popular comment. A speedy triumph of the Confederate cause and a termination of the war were confidently expected. The Confederate loan was eagerly taken at a premium abroad. The question of recognition was earnestly pressed in the councils of England and France. The world was elated over the prospect of a speedy consummation of the vexed problem. But immediately upon the unfortunate reverses in the South-west—presto! everything went by the board, wiseacres laughed at the dupes of the cotton loan, my lord congratulated my lord at their sagacity in having withheld recognition, Her Majesty actually proclaimed to that effect, and the sky of Confederate hopes and prospects at once became fearfully overcast. The troops of Grant's Federal army actually leaped into the confines of the surrendered Gibraltar, but shout: "The war is over! now we can go home?" So all believed, that with the Federal possession of the Mississippi, the back bone of the rebellion was broken, and another "thirty days" would restore the Union! Nevertheless, under the news of the fall of Vicksburg, the price of cotton in the Northern market rose to 85 cents, although a fall to 40 cents was freely predicted previous to the surrender. There is still an effectual embargo upon the navigation of the great river, and if any military or commercial advantage that was not before enjoyed, has resulted from the Federal success, it is not palpably apparent.—That victory cost the Yankees more in men and money than the whole Mexican war.

The craven quails before the dark foreshadowing of disaster; the brave man girds up his loins to meet and avert it. None can hope to escape occasional reverses amid the inexorable vicissitudes of war; but these should only stimulate to increased vigilance and exertion. A brewery of speculators, who have grown rich upon the blood of the country, fearful of pecuniary loss, may hint at reconstruction as an escape from the present ills, and a safe retreat from the "outrageous slings of fortune;" rude mountaineers who are ignorant of the principles of the struggle, and unable to comprehend the present unwonted state of affairs, may exhibit signs of disaffection; deserters from the army may occur from various causes; but the people of the South were never more unanimous in their great purpose than they are to-day, never more willing to endure privations, and never more eager to welcome the invaders of their homes to hospitable graves.

The productive resources of the South have been wonderfully developed. Not only is it now able to manufacture all munitions and material of war, but all branches of industry have been greatly stimulated. Clothing, steam fire engines, machinery for the manufacture of paper, carriages, dental instruments, teeth and gold foil, engine hose, matches, shoe blacking, &c., &c., of domestic production are now substituted for articles formerly imported. There is no lack of the necessaries of life, and though the Confederate drinks his water without ice, and often foregoes the use of sugar, he has an abundance of grain, meat and vegetables. There is no danger of his being subdued by starvation. A redundant currency has greatly inflated prices, but the increased cost of living has produced no crop of beggars. The people still have faith in the currency. Were the war to end now, the indebtedness of the Government could all be paid, dollar for dollar, and that more easily than the mere interest of the Federal debt. In any event, the success of the South does not depend upon the fate of the currency.

The government is providently preparing for the winter campaign. Upon the advent of the season of frosts the great majority of the troops will be supplied with warm and suitable clothing. Already have the motley hues of the rank and file given place in a great measure to a neat uniform of grey caps and jackets and trowsers of light blue. They are rapidly being perfected in discipline, and the drill is now far more severe than ever before. Accessions to the army are being rapidly made. Lee's army is far stronger than when it entered Pennsylvania. The last call of the President, extending the conscription age to 45, and the action of individual States in raising large levies for local defence and special service, has added vastly to the numerical strength of the Confederate forces. The energies of the South are just beginning to be thoroughly aroused. Alabama has recently extended the limits of the military age below eighteen years to sixteen, and above forty-five to sixty, and it is believed that at the next meeting of the Confederate Congress, an act will be passed requiring all persons of whatever age, capable of bearing arms, to enter the service. The places of persons detailed for official business will be supplied, as far as possible, with disabled soldiers. It is moreover suggested that slaves be required to fill the places of white teamsters, and perform whatever duties connected with army operations may be required. There has been some newspaper discussion as to the policy of enlisting slaves as soldiers, but it has not reached official circles, and the idea is simply preposterous, and will not be adopted, all Yankee statements to the contrary notwithstanding. By all possible means the entire effective force of the South will be placed in the field, and it is reasonable to presume that under any contingency the army of the Confederacy will henceforth be fully equal, if not superior to the enemy's forces.

Now by this brief review, can any one discover any indication of the Confederacy being at the point of exhaustion, or of speedy collapse? Compare the present numbers, discipline and appointments of the army with those of one or two years ago, and answer.

As to the geographical aspect of the war, we find the trans-Mississippi army, although severed from the East, a large and powerful independent force, fully officered and manœuvred, drawing ample supplies from available sources, and already distinguished by signal successes throughout the department. Attention is for the present diverted from Virginia to Tennessee and Charleston. The latter, it is confidently felt, will not fall; and as to the former, it is improper to say more than that important military movements have been on foot the past fortnight, which, when accomplished, will materially change the aspect of affairs in more than one section of the Confederacy. Not over sanguine citizens look for such a series of successes from this time henceforward as will eclipse those of former periods, and finally culminate in complete triumph and the glorious reward which is justly due those who strive to break the yoke of tyranny and oppression.

Meanwhile we look for signal advantages by sea, and for developments that will astonish as much as they will damage the enemy. Besides the Confederate Navy proper, the nucleus for a volunteer navy (provided for by special act of Congress,) has been formed. It will join hands with the Florida and her consorts in raising the rates of insurance on Yankee vessels.

I have already become prolix, and will not further occupy your space. Suffice it to say, that no true Confederate, or friend of the Confederacy, dreams of yielding, or relaxing one effort, until independence has been secured, and recognition fully earned and obtained from the Powers of the world; and furthermore, that so far from being discouraged by the temporary reverses of July, they are rather nerved to greater effort, and with new grounds of assurance, will go on to redemonstrate that "revolutions never go backwards," and that no occasional disaster can check their onward progress toward that grand consummation upon which Heaven will one day approvingly smile.

I am yours truly,

CHARLES HALLOCK.

Hamilton, Bermuda, September 21, 1863.

A correspondence between the Butchers of Richmond and the State Commissioners is going on with a view of lowering the price of meat to 40 cts. per pound. Cannot something of the kind be accomplished in our town? It appears to us that the Butchers and State Commissioners, and the sellers of beef and pork should come to some understanding about the matter and that speedily. It seems to us as being very unfair for private parties to have to pay $1 per lb. for beef, when the government can take it at 40 cts. for stall fed and 35 cents for grass fatted. Of course the government takes the beef at the nett weight, same as the butchers, and of course, the fifth quarter, commonly known as the hide and tallow, is not counted, all of which the Butchers preserve, and no doubt the government officials throw away. Now it seems to us that there is no reason for private stomachs to be taxed higher than those fed by the government and if we really think that sellers and buyers might have some understanding whereby meat might be brought down at least 50 cents per pound lower than the present prices. We merely allude to this matter in order to attract public attention.

The most important news to-day is the dismissal of the British Consuls throughout the Confederacy. This measure had become imperative, if we would vindicate our self respect or preserve even the shadow of independence. The present action of the Confederate authorities was pre-indicated by the withdrawal of Mr. MASON from his position as Commissioner in England.—*Daily Journal*, 13th.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Home Guard.

We learn that Chief Justice PEARSON has decided, "in the matter of Austin, from Davie county," that "a member of the Home Guard, *who is not liable to militia duty*, cannot be required by the Governor to arrest conscripts or deserters."

It was intended to have a full Court, but neither of the Associate Judges was present. We suppose that Judge Battle was detained at home by the recent affliction in his family, and that Judge Manly has not yet recovered from his recent severe attack of sickness.

Since the above was in type, we have procured by the last mail from Raleigh the opinion of the Chief Justice, which we annex:—

IN THE MATTER OF AUSTIN.—The writ in this case was returned before me at Richmond Hill. As it presented a new question, I desired to have the aid of Judge Battle and Judge Manly at the hearing, and also the benefit of argument by counsel. For which purpose it was adjourned to this place. I regret that I have been disappointed. It becomes my duty to decide the case without the presence of the other Judges, and without argument, except by Mr. Fetches and Mr. Winston in behalf of the petitioner; so that I am really not apprised of the ground on which the Governor rests his claim of authority.

The petitioner is exempted as a conscript by reason of a substitute, and is exempted from duty as a militia man by force of the 1st section of the act of the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An act in relation to the militia and a guard for home defence." Major Harbin sets out in his return to the writ, that he had the petitioner arrested under an order of the Adjutant General for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters, "as said Austin was a member of the Home Guard and liable to perform said duty." The order is in these words:

"RALEIGH, Sept. 15, 1863.

Major A. A. Harbin will immediately call out the ome Guard of Davie county, and arrest every deserter or recusant conscript within said county, and deliver them to Col. Mallett at Camp Holmes. If it be necessary, you can pursue said deserters beyond the limits of your county. Those citizens who aid, harbor, or maintain deserters will be arrested and bound over to the courts to answer said charges. You will report to this office the manner in which this order has been executed.

By order of Gov. VANCE,

J. H. FOOTE, A. A. Gen."

The question presented by the petition and return is of great importance. On the one hand, if the Governor is authorized to require the Home Guard to perform the service of arresting deserters and conscripts, it will promote the efficiency of the Confederate army—on the other hand, it will impose on citizens, who by the acts of Congress and the Legislature are exempted from conscription and militia duty, a dangerous and irksome labor.

The subject must be considered by a Judge "as a dry question of law," unaffected by collateral considerations growing out of the condition of our country, and for this reason, his conclusion may differ from that of those who are at liberty to look at it under the bias of feeling.

It is a part of the duty of a soldier of the Confederate army to arrest deserters and recusant conscripts. The Governor of a State has certainly no authority to require a citizen, unconnected with any military organization, to perform this part of the duty of a Confederate soldier. Whether the Governor had authority to require a citizen belonging to the militia to perform the duty, is a question which has not been decided. It may be conceded, that the Legislature has power to give this authority to the Governor in respect to the militia, on the ground that they were liable to be called into service of the Confederate States, and might be required to do a part of the duty, as a compensation for not being called into service and required to do the whole duty of a Confederate soldier. But it is a question worthy of great consideration whether the Legislature has power to authorize the Governor to require this duty of citizens who do not belong to the militia, which is the only military organization, except enlisted soldiers, recognized by the Constitution. It is not necessary for the purposes of this case to decide the question, and it is referred to only for the sake of applying the rule, "where a power has never been before exercised and is doubtful, the Courts will not presume that it was the intention of the Legislature to assume it, but will require a clear expression of an intention to use it."

The matter then stands thus: The Governor has no authority to require a citizen who does not belong to the militia to perform this part of the duty of a Confederate soldier—has the Legislature conferred the authority upon him? It is insisted that this is done by the act of the last session entitled "an act in relation to the militia and for home defence;" which act and the act "to punish aiders and abettors of deserters" were ratified at the same time, 7th July, 1863, and are to be construed together. So the question depends upon the meaning and proper construction of these two statutes.

At the meeting of the Legislature two questions were pending: First, Congress in its wisdom having allowed substitution and many other exemptions from the conscription acts, was it in the power of the President, by calling upon the State for its quota of militia, to subject the persons so exempted as conscripts to military duty as militia? Second, had the Governor authority to require the militia to arrest conscripts and deserters from the Confederate army? By the first section of the act "in relation to militia and a guard for home defence," the first problem was solved, and it is enacted that all persons exempted as conscripts shall be likewise exempted from service as militia. By the third section of the act "to punish aiders and abettors of deserters," it is enacted that the Governor may require the militia to arrest deserters and conscripts; thus solving the second problem, by authorizing the Governor to call out the remnant of the militia, that is, those not exempted from militia duty, to perform a part of the duty of Confederate soldiers, to wit: the officers of the militia and the men between 40 and 45 who had not then been called for as conscripts.

In order, however, to provide for home defence, the Legislature assumed the power of making *State conscription*. Whether the Legislature had the power to do so, is a question into which it is not necessary to enter. The power is expressly assumed, and it does not become a co-ordinate branch of the State government to decide upon it, unless it be necessary to do so in order to dispose of a case before it. So it may be granted that the Legislature had power to organize for home defence a military body composed of the remnant of the militia, the exempts and persons over the age liable to militia duty. It is very certain that in doing so, the intention was to make this new body wholly distinct and different from the militia. Persons exempt from militia duty are included, new companies are formed, new officers appointed—in fact every thing is different, it is a new organization—a State conscription made for two special purposes, "to be called out against invasions and to suppress insurrections;" section 6. And special care is taken to distinguish this new body from *militia*, for otherwise they might, under the constitution, be called for by the Confederate states. Upon which ground it can be insisted, that the Governor is authorized to require this newly organized body and put the militia in relation to perform a part of the duty of Confederate soldiers? It is said, the authority follows as a consequence of the military organization. I cannot see the force of the argument. In the act declaring the special purposes for which this new organization is made, no such authority is expressly given to the Governor—the power of the Legislature to confer it, even if such had been the intention, is by no means clear, and so we are not at liberty by implication to infer that such was the intention, and the act "to punish aiders and abettors of deserters" puts the matter, as it seems to me, out of the range of discussion, by *expressly authorizing* the Governor to use *the militia* to arrest deserters and conscripts, thereby excluding, as plainly as words could do it, any authority to require such service of this new organization—the State conscripts. Home Guards. *Expressio unius exclusio alterius* is a well established rule of construction which the courts are not at liberty to disregard, and its soundness, when the object is to ascertain the intention of the Legislature and neither to fall short of it or go beyond it, is fully illustrated by this case. So, the two statutes relied on as conferring the authority of the Governor, actually exclude it by a double implication. In the first place, the act authorizes the Governor "to call out the Home Guard against invasions and to suppress insurrections."—Why was it not added "and to arrest deserters and recusant conscripts," if such was the intention? That subject was present to the minds of the Legislature. In the second place, the act authorizes the Governor in so many words "to call out *the militia* to arrest deserters and conscripts," Why did it not add, and "also the Home Guards," if such was their intention? The conclusion that it was not the intention of the Legislature that the *Home Guards* should be subject to this service is as clear as if the acts had contained the words "provided, however, that the Governor shall not have authority to require the *Home Guards* to arrest deserters and conscripts," unless it be contended that the Governor has all power except such as is expressly prohibited—a position which, I suppose, no man will venture to assume.

The argument may be stated thus: The statute expressly authorizes the Governor to require "the militia," that is, the officers and men between 40 and 45, to arrest deserters, that is, they form a part of the Home Guard—it follows, that the Governor had no authority to require the *whole body* of the Home Guard to perform this duty; for, if he had such authority, it was vain, idle and superfluous to authorize him expressly to require a part to do that which he had no authority to require of the whole. In this connection the provision, section 9, "The commissions of the officers of the militia shall be suspended only during the period of their service in the Home Guard," has an important bearing, the object being to preserve the organization of the militia and to use them to arrest deserters, for which purpose the force was then adequate.—The fact that, afterwards, the call for the men between 40 and 45 as conscripts, made the force inadequate, cannot change the meaning and proper construction of the statutes. If an amendment was thereby made necessary, the Legislature must make it; for neither the Governor nor the Judges have authority to strain the law to meet the emergency.

I am aware of the responsibility under which I act.—Jurisdiction is given to a single Judge in vacation—my decision fixes the law, until it is reversed by the Supreme Court, or amended by the Legislature, and I would not feel it to be my duty to stay the action of the Executive except upon the clearest conviction.

Whether in the event the Governor should call out the Home Guard to repel a raid or suppress an insurrection, he would not, while the men were on this tour of service, which is limited to three months, (sec. 6,) have authority collaterally to require them to take up deserters and conscripts, is a question not now presented. We are confined to the naked question, has the Governor authority to require the Home Guard to be called out for the mere purpose of arresting deserters and conscripts? The special order under which Maj. Harbin acted is for this purpose alone. It is true that the State was, before the passage of the acts, invaded, and the enemy was at that time and is now within the limits of our State; but the order does not profess to be made for the purpose of repelling that invasion, there is no "tour of duty prescribed by the Governor not exceeding three months at any one time," according to the provisions of the 6th section. The time is unlimited and the purpose is declared to be, "to arrest every deserter and recusant conscript within the county of Davie, and deliver them to Col. Mallett at Camp Holmes."

The suggestion that, as the arrest of deserters and conscripts would promote the efficiency of the Confederate army, and thereby tend to defend the State against invasion, the authority of the Governor can be sustained on that ground, involves a latitude of construction unsupported by any principle of law, and, as it seems to me, cannot impress with much force the mind of any one who will read the two statutes attentively and in connection. He will see from the mode of defence contemplated by the Legislature in calling out the Home Guard for defence against invasion and insurrection, by regiments, battalions and companies, on tours of duty within the State not to exceed three months, &c., that the indirect and far off mode of repelling the existing invasion by arresting deserters and conscripts, was not in the mind of the Legislature, except when the Governor was authorized to use the *militia* for that purpose; which, according to the view I have taken above, excludes the conclusion that the Guard for home defence—the State conscripts—were to be used for that purpose also. For, if so, it was surely vain, idle and superfluous to impose that service on the militia, who constituted but a small part of the Guard for home defence.

The position was taken on the argument, that the order under consideration clearly exceeds the Governor's authority, in this: It requires the Guard for home defence "to arrest and bind over to the Court to answer said charges, those citizens, who aid, harbor and maintain deserters," and is therefore void *in toto*. It is true, citizens who aid &c., deserters, &c., although made liable to indictment by one of the statutes referred to, cannot, according to the constitution and laws of the land, be arrested and bound over to Court, to answer the charge, by military authority—that can only be done by the civil authority, to wit: a warrant by a Judge or Justice of the Peace on probable cause shown on oath, and executed by the Sheriff or Constable. So, it is clear that part of the order is void and against law. But it does not vitiate the other part of the order, provided the Governor had authority to make it.

It is thereupon considered by me, that Richard M. Austin be forthwith discharged.

R. M. PEARSON,
Ch. J. Supreme Court.

The Confederate States and Great Britain.

We subjoin the following from the London Times relating to the interests of the Confederate States:

THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. MASON.

From the London Times, Sept. 23.

When application was made for a prospective guarantee of property to be transferred by the Confederate Government to British subjects in order to protect it from destruction by the Federal forces, the Foreign Office declined to commit itself. We may be sure that the same attitude has been preserved by Lord Russell in all of his unofficial dealings with Mr. Mason. The position of that gentleman since his arrival in this country has been peculiar, and in some respects painful. We risked a war with the United States, in reality to vindicate our own maritime rights, but apparently to procure ourselves the honor of a visit from the Southern Commissioner. Something like two years has passed away since the Trent affair, and yet the object of his mission remains unaccomplished. France has proposed mediation, if not recognition, but England has steadily adhered to her principle, and declined to treat with the South at present as an independent State. Mr. Adams is still the only American Minister acknowledged by the Foreign Office, and any communication that Mr. Mason may have had with that Department wanted the character and forms of diplomatic intercourse. *This was, no doubt, a great trial of temper and patience to a proud and loyal Southerner; and we are now informed that Mr. Mason, or those whom he represents, can bear it no longer. He has at length been recalled by President Davis, and for the present, we presume, the Confederate States will have no accredited emissary in Great Britain.*

We are not disposed to dwell upon the petty motives, more or less creditable, which have been suggested to account for this significant act. But one adequate and probable explanation of it can be imagined, and beyond that we need not go. The Confederates expected more of us than they have received at our hands, and, like the Federals, they are disgusted because they have not got the one thing which they demanded. The Federals already possessed the rights of an equal power and all the advantages which the Confederates could hope to derive from recognition, while their naval superiority enabled them to avail themselves freely of our markets. Yet all this did not content them; they wanted the moral sympathy and applause of the English people, and, failing to command this, they have not ceased to heap obloquy upon us. Now, this kind of sympathy is precisely what the Confederates have enjoyed ever since it became manifest that the struggle was really a war of independence. Nor is this all, for they have notoriously received assistance from individuals in this country which, right or wrong, could not have been tolerated by the law without giving the United States a fair ground of complaint against us, and which, though not so tolerated and furnished with the utmost secrecy, has brought us to the very verge of war. But these obligations, great as they are, fail to win us the gratitude of the Confederates, so long as the one coveted boon—the boon of recognition—is withheld by our Government.

Now, this plea for recognition, though the most cogent of all to the mind of a Southerner is precisely that which an English statesman is bound to criticise with the greatest jealousy. The theory of recognition is, that the fact recognized should be a *fait accompli*, and in no degree brought about by the recognition itself.—It is one thing to say that the Confederate States ought to be independent, and that it would be better for the future peace of America if they were so; it is another to say that this independence is achieved. The two propositions at that stage of the conflict seemed almost equivalent; but the sequal has shown that Lord Russell could not have treated them as such without violating the usage, if not the law, of nations. Meanwhile, we have scrupulously abstained from encouraging false hopes. The reception of Mr. Slidell by the French Emperor at Compeigne last autumn, and the recent statement about the Florida in the *Moniteur*, may possibly have been open to misconstruction; but, with one exception, no unguarded word has fallen from an English Minister, and in that case it was speedily corrected.

The truth is that bare recognition, not accompanying or followed by anything in the shape of intervention, would not produce the effect anticipated from it. It is possible that England and France had recognized the South at a much earlier period, it would have added strength to the Confederate cause, because so exceptional and questionable a measure have been interpreted, not without reason, as a proof of an intention to interfere. It is possible that recognition at a later period, when the civil war shall have "burst itself out," may give weight and stability to the ultimate settlement.—But recognition—that is, simple recognition—now would probably be almost fruitless. *It is due to the valor and patriotism of the South to confess that they no longer need any prestige which a foreign power could confer upon them. It is due to the recent successes of the North to admit that the time for declaring the seceding States to have establishtd their independence has not yet arrived.*

Mr. Laird asserted in the House of Commons, the well known fact that the United States aided Russia during the Crimean war, and amongst other means by building a vessel of war. A Washington dispatch of the 11th of August, professes to reply to the charge. It says the Government did not know of the building of the vessel. Perhaps not; for at all events there were no English spies infesting American dock-yards We are then demurely told, "such a vessel may have been built for one of our own citizens, to be sold to the Russians." Here is a hint for our lawyers. It is not lawful to build a vessel for a belligerent, but it is lawful to build a vessel for a citizen, who is about to sell it to a belligerent. The dispatch also states that "there is no complaint upon the subject on file in any department from any diplomatic or consular officer from England, France, or any other enemy of Russia." Of course not. Our people thought the conduct of the United States unfriendly, but since it was lawful our Government did not protest against it or threaten the Union with war.—*Index.*

WHY GENERAL POLK'S DELAY.—A friend recently from Upper Georgia, informs the Savannah *Republican* that the reason of Gen. Polk's failure to carry out the order to renew the battle of Chickamauga at daylight, was his inability to find his Aids in order to circulate the necessary orders among his troops. His First Assistant was sent for but could not be found; a second and third, were also missing, and when he came up with the fourth, it was near 10 o'clock instead of "daylight." If this be true, the names of the delinquent officers should be held up for public condemnation. Such culpable remissness is not to be overlooked.

THE GREENBRIER MIRAGE.—A lady in Monroe county furnishes the following explanation of the phenomenon recently witnessed in Greenbrier:

It is well known that an army of Yankees, several thousand in number, have an encampment at Fayette Courthouse, in the county of Fayette, which adjoins Greenbrier county. At the very hour mentioned—namely, 3 o'clock P. M.—they are daily subject to a drill, in which they go through all their various military exercises. Is it not probable, and more than probable, that these aerial soldiers were produced by the same cause which produces the spectre of the Broken, and other similar apparition?—that owing to the accidental condensation of some atmospheric vapors at the precise time they were drilling, on the evening particularly specified, an atmospherical speculum was formed by the hand of nature in the mountainous locality of Mr. Piercy's residence, and that the figures seen by Mr. P.'s family were the images of this body of Yankees, who were then marching in regular order, and reflected in the air in their natural colors and forms?

Petersburg Register.

Judge Sprague, at Boston, has issued a decree restoring the ship Banshee to her claimants. She was captured off Wilmington, N. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12, 1863.

The steamship Columbia has arrived from Liverpool, with advices to the 20th ult. Earl Russell in an important speech on foreign affairs at Blair Gowrie, Scotland, referred at considerable length to the American question. He justified England in recognising the Confederate States as belligerents, and answered some of the imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He replied to the complaint of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that although self-interest demanded that England should break it, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it. He showed that the government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her until she sailed, and explained the difficulties in the way of interference in such cases. He drew a line between ordinary vessels equipped for war purposes and steam rams, which, in themselves, were formed for acts of offence, and might be used without ever touching the Confederate States. He asserted that the government was ready to do everything just to a friendly nation, such as he would wish done to themselves, but would not yield a jot of its right to the menace of foreign powers. He complimented the Federal government and Seward upon the fairness with which they discussed matters of difference, but said the others, including Senator Sumner, acted differently. He denounced the efforts to create trouble between America and Europe, and with expressions of friendship towards America, asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace. Speaking of Poland he defined England's position, and remonstrated against that of Russia, but did not think that England should go to war on the subject. As regards Mexico, he thought if the Mexicans approved of what was being done for them, they should be allowed to do so.

The Times says that Russell in this speech means that the vessels should be detained, even if the existing law is in their favor.

The European political news is unimportant.

LATE NORTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12th, 1863.

A dispatch from Rosecranz's headquarters, 6th inst., says that no one was injured by the rebel batteries on the 5th, and the men continued to work as usual.

A telegram from Nashville, Oct. 8th, says that rumors prevail that the rebel cavalry had captured and entirely destroyed Shelbyville, Tenn., taking the forces there prisoners.

The Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says that Burnside, with two corps, holds a position of value which is hardly known yet, and that when the enemy is thrown back upon the Virginia and East Tennessee Rail Road, he will be ready to finish Rosecranz's work.

McPherson is advancing from the West by one route, while Sherman, with the 13th army corps, is moving up by a shorter and better one. Two corps, under Howard and Slocum, are moving right up the country under the direction of Gen. Joseph Hooker.

A Movement has been made which will insure our possession of the Rail Road to Richmond east of Knoxville.

The Nashville press, of the 7th says that Wheeler crossed the river at Washington last Thursday, thirteen miles above this town, and passed down the Sequatchie Valley. The rebels captured 50 wagons near Anderson's Cross Roads, burning a number of them, and killing about 300 horses and mules. A train, loaded with ammunition, clothing and rations, forty wagons carrying medical stores, and about fifty sutler's teams, were also lost.

On Saturday the rebel cavalry attacked McMinnville, capturing the town and garrison, consisting of the 4th Tenn. see infantry. The rebels burned a train of cars and destroyed the Rail Road and tel graph.

A special Washington dispatch to the Herald says that for two months past the question of a settlement of the impending difficulties between the North and South, without further bloodshed, has been under consideration at Washington and Richmond, but negotiations have not yet reached any definite propositions.

A considerable force of rebels, from Marmaduke's command, under Col. Shelby, have entered Southern Missouri from Arkansas.

The draft in New Jersey commenced on the 25th.

There is nothing important from the Army of the Potomac.

The gold market in New York on Wednesday opened at a lower figure than it closed the day before, reports having been current that the Government would break down the market prices. On Thursday the Tribune says that gold sold freely upon the streets in the morning at 146, upon fresh rumors of a peace proposition from the rebel states. The quotation at the first board, on Friday, was 147; at the second board, 146¾.

THE BRITISH CONSULS DISMISSED FROM THE CONFEDERACY—FIGHT IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA—CAPTURE OF YANKEES.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13th.

In consequence of the action of the British Consuls relative to foreigners enlisted in the Confederate service, the President has felt it his duty to dismiss them all from the Confederacy.

A special dispatch to the Enquirer, dated Orange C. H., Oct. 12th, says that our forces held Culpepper C. H. We have two hundred and seventy-eight prisoners, and have sent forward one hundred and thirty-six more. Gen. Stuart drove the rear guard across the Rappahannock last night, after a severe fight of three hours, at Brandy Station. Our loss is about seventy-five. We are pressing the enemy.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13th, 1863.

The Central train brought down one hundred and eighty-five prisoners, captured at Robinson's River and Brandy Station. News from Northern Virginia is now looked for with much interest, as a

For the Journal.

Mr. Simeon P. Phillips, a native of Moore county, N. C., and a private in the 8th South Carolina Reg't of Volunteers, fell near Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 20th September. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for ten years, thus leaving with his bereaved friends the solace of his having died in full hope of a place in the mansions of rest, where holy seraphs, in full glory, sweep around the heavenly throne, harping the notes of redeeming love.

B. P. P.

A CARD.

FALLING CREEK, WAYNE Co., N. C.,
Oct. 10th, 1863.

In some late numbers of the "Wilmington Journal," I read the name of S. H. Cox advertised as a deserter from Co. F, 10th Regiment of N. C. Troops Artillery.

Sam'l H. Cox, of Wayne, is my son, and if he is the S. H. Cox referred to, (and he is a member of that Company,) I desire to notify the officers who advertised him and the public, that he is not a deserter, never has been, and never will be. Sam'l H. Cox has been suffering with consumption for over 12 months. Last Winter having recovered a little, he reported for duty in Wilmington, stood one tour of guard duty, and was sent to the Hospital there, from thence, in May last, he was transferred to the Hospital in Goldsboro', and has remained registered there ever since. Those who feel curious to know his whereabouts, can obtain information at that Hospital. He would scorn to shirk duty, and if I was to hear of such an act in him, I would disown him forever.

JOHN COX.

Oct. 14th, 1863. 3-2t

The Deserters—Interesting Narrative.

The following narrative was found among the papers of Mr. Mason, Secretary to the Duke of Cumberland:

There was in the regiment two young soldiers above the common level, both from the same place, a town in Lombardy; and each had much friendship for the other. They had enlisted together, and were inhabitants of the same tents. One, whom I shall call the lover, had engaged his name through an uneasiness from being disappointed in what he thought all his happiness was centred in, the marrying of a sweet girl of his own town, for whom he was much beloved. Her relations was insensible and his hopes in vain. The other, a lad of spirit, believing the soldier's life as fine as the recruiting officer had described it, willing to see wars, accompany his friend, and serve his country, likewise, accepted the king's pictures, and was called the volunteer.—He was the only son of his mother, and she a widow; it was much grieved at this step which he had taken without her privity or consent: but being in an easy circumstance, and not wanting his assistance for her support, lamented only through affection for him. The widow sent to her son with tears and blessings: the lover stood beyond her from a distant window, (a nearer approach not being permitted) and beat time to his sighs with her heart, till he was out of sight: and then gave her soul after him, in a deep sigh. They had not been long in the camp before volunteer had wofully found the wide difference between the ideal gentleman which he had dressed up in his imagination, and the miserable, half-starved food for powder. As for the lover, he was insensible to hardships of the body: the agitations of his mind absorbed his whole attention. His heart had recoiled over to fly from the object of his thoughts in person only, leaving his thoughts behind; and was absent from himself in the midst of the day, as a silent midnight dream. They often consoled upon his bed at night. They communicated their situation to each other and took measures to desert. This winged by love, they had arrived at a village within a mile of the enemy, when they were overtaken by a party of horse, which they were compelled to fire upon, and they were confounded to one, but undaunted, as is usual in such cases, that they only one of them fell. At the same time the ring was formed, the drum placed in the middle with the Axe and dice upon its head, and the lots made to cast.

Strange reflections, it brooding on their souls the present night, and were now overwhelming them at unawares, were strongly painted in their wan and ghastly countenances. Their friendship was real and sincere, not of that fabulous and heroic kind as to die for each other each wished to live, and would have rejoiced at the thought that his safety must have been the welfare of his friend. They alternately pitied each other to begin. The lover looked earnestly at the instruments of death to let them in by the nailing hand, and quickly laid them down. The other was obliged to interpose, and commanded the lover to throw, he lifted the box in the right hand, and looked it into the left, and gave it to his right hand, and he ashamed of weakness or superstition, paused up for a moment, and was in the act to throw, when the shrieks of female sorrow struck his ear. It burst from the opposite part of the circle, the widow and the maid,—their hair dishevelled, and their cheeks by traveling, soiled and torn.

What a sight was this! the mother and son on one side the drum, and the maid and lover on the other! The first starts of their frantic joy, at finding them alive, were soon abated by the dreadful uncertainty of what must follow. The officer was a man who did not delight in slaughter to throw. He put his hand to the head of his own accord, his mother fell prostrate upon the earth, and also the maid; and both with equal solemnity and fervor, poured forth their different prayers.

He threw with a beam of imperfect joy lighted upon his face, and she looked as you might suppose the angel of death, standing on the shore, saluting the first shipwrecked, buffeting the waves, and presently beginning a raft and is paddling to shore, scarcely safe thanks to feel his fond embrace, but not yet secure from envious billows which him from her eyes. Meanwhile the lovers, giving up all for lost, were locked in each other's arms, and entreated to be killed thus together on the spot. S— was held from him by force. He advanced across the drum with much the same air as he would have ascended a ladder for his execution. He threw himself sprag from the ground as if she would spring to heaven, he caught her in his arms; they fainted, and after a shock, and recovered only to faint again. The volunteer was the least affected of the whole: his attentions were employed about his mother, whose head was on his lap, but she was insensible of his care. Soldiers and the women had rushed with the ring an officer ran to the Duke's tent to inform him of the uncommon tenderness of the scene.—He accompanied the officer to the spot, and standing behind the first rank, was an unobserved spectator of the whole transaction. He could hold out no longer: he came into the circle, raised the widow, and echoing to her ear that he is pardoned restored her to life and to happiness together. Then turning to the lovers he commanded them to go immediately to the chaplain, to be united by that the which death only can dissolve.—He then declared he felt more pleasure from this action than from the battle of Culloden. He shed tears, but they were not those of Alexander when he wept for more worlds to conquer.

Swearing.

The absurdity and utter folly of swearing is admirably set forth in the following anecdote of Belzebub and his imps. The latter went out one morning, each to command his set of men—one the murderers, another the liars, and another the swearers, etc. At evening they stopped in the mouth of a cave. The question arose among them as to who commanded the meanest set of men. The subject was debated at length without coming to a decision. Finally his Satanic Majesty was called upon to decide the matter in dispute. Whereupon he said: "The murderer got something for killing the liar for stealing, and the liar for lying, but the swearer was the meanest of all—he served without pay. They were his Majesty's best subjects; for while they were costless, their name was legion, and presented the largest division in his (Satan's) employ.

The Texas Massacre.—By advices from Yankee sources we have information to the effect that General Price has been compelled to evacuate Little Rock, in the presence of a superior force, and has retreated toward Red River and was at latest advices in Hempstead county, Arkansas. This looks very like a Yankee invention, and looks improbable on its face, but it should be true, we have every confidence that the evacuation and retreat was a matter of temporary necessity, and that Gen. Price will turn up at the right time and strike more than an indemnifying blow, when it is least expected.—*Appeal.*

The Boston Journal of Wednesday says:

The prize steamer Britannia, lately captured while attempting to run the blockade, has just been thoroughly repaired, and will leave the Charlestown Navy Yard, presently under sealed orders, to-day. Her destination is supposed to be Wilmington, N. C., where she will probably be engaged in the capture of blockade runners, and pirates. She is a very fast vessel, and was formerly used as a pleasure craft for an English nobleman.—She has been elegantly and substantially repaired, and is in every respect one of the finest vessels for her specific service in the whole navy. She will be commanded by Acting Master Savage, who has been detached for the service from the celebrated mortar flotilla now around Wilmington.

Artemus Ward has gone to California. A California manager telegraphed him: "What will you take for thirty nights?" and his spirited reply was "Brandy and Water."

From the Augustata Constitutionalist.

All Round the Ring.

It is quite possible, if not highly probable, that before the present great war closes, nearly all the leading powers may become involved in it. The interests of those powers may force them finally to take part in our struggle: and, besides interest, there are the popular and national passions—envy, hatred, jealousy, revenge—often, temporarily, of stronger impelling power than interest, that may lead to action. Besides the lesser nations, there are the three Great Powers of Europe, Britain, France and Russia, each striving continually for world wide mastery in influence and aggrandizement, which are, or may be, or may think themselves, vitally concerned in our quarrel ere it closes.

Half a century ago, Napoleon, the master-mind of the world, saw that Russia was steadily concentrating the energies of empire, and though he never feared the Russ, even after Moscow, he knew that Russia was the great power to be, which it behooved the remainder of Europe to watch, to guard against, and to thwart.—Ten years ago, all France and all England came to understand the same thing; and thus, side by side, the enemies of six centuries stood together, with the infidel Turk, to beat back the aggressive Muscovite, and arrest his progress to supremacy in the Indies. The French and English will never love each other—it is against nature—but they dare not war with one another while the equal of either, in material military power, stands ever ready, never in a hurry, but calm, collected, and watchful, to take advantage of any misstep on the part of either.

The great Corsican, perhaps, never seriously considered the importance of the New World, and its ultimate connection with European affairs; for, in his day, imagination had not pictured the magnificent development and the terrible energies of thirty millions of Americans, knowing no law but their own pride and their own lust and their own might. But nevertheless, America did grow to be a prime power in the world, which, from its peculiarity of character and organization, its insolence and its self sufficiency, became a standing menace to all mankind, but more especially to England, its old enemy, and to Spain, which had that American lusted after. America, too, derided and rather despised France, because the latter had tried the former's Democracy but to abandon it with loathing and horror, while Austria also came in for a share of ill-will, for that she held unwilling subjects in bondage, and by an insecure tenure. Russia, as a self-assured, selfreliant, ruthless, and ancient despotism, the enemy of Britain, never had the ill-will of Democratic America.

In the fullness of time, and for the good of the world, the giant despotism of opinion in America fell to pieces, but with violent convulsions and with war.—Spain is glad, because Cuba is no longer threatened; England rejoices, because a great rival, an enemy, a competitor in every land, is weakened, distracted, temporarily powerless, crippled agriculturally and commercially. Napoleon is cool and quiet, but has an eye to French consequence and power in the New World, and take charge of the "sick man" in Mexico, snapping his finger at the Monroe doctrine, and other vain American assumptions while the war rages.

Inevitably he must be our friend and ally. The founding of a Mexican Empire under his auspices and virtual control, and the treatment of the Florida in Rhett, to be followed, perhaps, by other irritating acts, will probably drive the United States to open rupture. With a Hapsburg prince on the new throne, Austria would side with France and the Confederacy, and with the new born Empire of the West. Spain is, and must be our friend, by the strongest ties, against the Union England dare not take sides against France, when the great enemy of both, Russia, is hand-in-glove with the twin despots of North America.

Meanwhile Poland is rising in arms, and to the Great Powers Russia is smooth and plausible, then firm and inflexible. The Union, in its mad effort at subjugating the Confederacy, sympathizes with the Russian in his effort to crush the Pole. The twin despotisms of the Old and New World are connected by interest, passion, and sympathy, and all Christendom is united against the two. The actual blow may come at any time, and if it be given, the war in America may involve the Great Powers and the clash of arms resound from the Mississippi to the Bosphorus, to the Ganges, and even to the foot of the Himmalaya.

From the New York World, Oct. 2.

If Hume, the historian, lived now-a-days, the radicals would pronounce him a Copperhead, because of the following passage in his history of England. Speaking of a certain passage in the reign of Henry VIII., he says (Hume, vol. iii, chap. xxvii):

The Parliament having thus resigned all their religious liberties, proceeded to an entire surrender of their civil; and, without scruple or deliberation, they made by one act a fatal subversion of the English Constitution. They gave to the King's proclamation the same force as to a statute enacted by Parliament; and to render the matter worse, if possible, they framed this law as if it was only declaratory, and was intended to explain the natural extent of royal authority.

The preamble contains that the King had formerly set forth several proclamations which forward persons had wilfully contemned, not considering what a King by his royal power may do; that this license might encourage offenders not only to disobey the laws of Almighty God, but also to dishonor the King's most royal majesty, who may full ill bear it; that sudden emergencies often occur which require speedy remedies and cannot await the slow assembling and deliberations of Parliament. For these reasons the Parliament, that they might remove all occasion of doubt, asserted by a statute this prerogative of the crown, and enable his majesty, with the advice of his council to set forth proclamations, enjoining obedience under whatever pains and penalties they think proper; and these proclamations were to have the force of perpetual laws.

One of the principal objections to Hume's great history is his well known sympathy with the kingly prerogative; yet even he regarded the giving of the King's proclamation the power of a statute enacted by Parliament as a fatal blow to all civil liberty, and a subversion of a free constitution. Yet to day a large party in this country believe that a proclamation by the President of the United States has all the binding force of a law, although it ignores municipal, State, and congressional enactments time and again recognized, and rendered sacred by judicial decisions. Mr. Lincoln himself, in his recent letter, seems to take it for granted that his proclamation is as good as any law passed by Congress, and will be held with as much respect by the courts.

It will be noticed that "sudden emergencies" and the necessity for "speedy remedies" was the tyrant's plea in the time of Henry VIII., as it is in that of Abraham the First.

About Editors.

I wish I was an editor,
I really do indeed;
It seems to me the editors
Get everything they need—
(Except money.)

They get the largest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get free into circusses
And other kind of shows—
(By giving an equivalent.)

The biggest bug will speak to them,
No matter how they dress;
A shabby coat is no'thing,
If they own a printing press.
(Policy.)

At ladies' fairs they're almost hugged
By pretty girls who know
That they will crack up everything
The ladies have to show.
(Bully.)

And thus they get a blowout free
At every party feed,
And the reason is because they write
And other people read.
(That's what's the matter.)

There are some thirty-five or forty negroes in Fort McHenry, all of whom were taken at Gettysburg.—They profess an undying attachment for the South.—Several times Gen. Schenck has offered to release them if they would take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and join the Lincoln army. They have peremptorily refused in every instance, and claim that they should be restored to their masters and homes in the South. They say they would prefer death to liberty on the terms proposed by Schenck.

Changes in N. C. Troops.—Edward C. Yellowley of Pitt, Major of the 8th N. C. Regiment, has been promoted to be Lieut. Colonel of the 66th N. C. Regiment. Col. William L. DeRosset, of Wilmington, has resigned his position as Colonel of the 31 N. C. Regiment on account of disability from wounds received at Sharpsburg, Md. Lt. Col. Stephen D. Thruston, of Brunswick, has been promoted Colonel of the 31, vice DeRosset resigned. Major William M. Parsely of Wilmington has been promoted to Lieut. Col. of the 31, vice Thruston promoted to Colonel. Capt Thomas S. Galloway, Jr., of Rockingham, has been appointed Colonel of the 22d Regiment, vice Conner resigned.

Raleigh Progress.

Condition of Affairs in Norfolk.—A lady in Norfolk writes as follows concerning the condition of that city under Yankee rule:

No man is allowed to do any kind of business unless he takes out license, and to do that he must swear allegiance not only to the United States Government, but to the bogus Virginia Government under Pierpont as Governor, ignoring the act of secession and all fealty to the Government in authority at Richmond. Our citizens refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States; how much more do they abhor the other? The consequence is, no business has been done by them for nearly a year, and as many have been dependent upon their business for a support, you can imagine how many sacrifices they have been compelled to make. "Hope on, hope ever," is our motto, and our trust is in Him who listens to the young ravens when they cry.

One of the most cruel acts is the prohibiting our physicians to practice unless they take the detested oath, as before described. But one yielded, Dr. Granier, and now we must languish and die if the Great Physician does not interpose. They at first attended their patients gratuitously, but that was soon forbidden.

The next cruel act is stopping the circulation of our money. Nothing passes but U. S. currency, and very few persons have any of that. If we take a ten dollar note down town of the best Virginia bank money, it is difficult to get three dollars currency for it. What is to become of us at that rate? I enclose a list of established market prices, which may appear very reasonable to you, but when you consider that we have no money to buy with, you will perceive that a reduction of prices makes but little difference to us, and no means of earning money.

Now, with these facts before you, and many more which I could mention, but which want of time compels me to omit, do you not think our situation deplorable in the extreme? Tell our friends, particularly our Norfolk boys, if you ever see any of them, they shall never have cause to blush for us. Tell them ever to remember that while they are fighting to deliver us we are fighting to sustain them, and while prevented from engaging with our enemies in open battle, we are struggling with them in as great a conflict at home. God grant that our example may be blessed and our efforts at last crowned with victory. Our enemies would dishearten us if they could. They [illegible] us constantly of the weakness and almost imbecility of our rulers, the disaffection of our army, and withhold from us if possible every encouraging thought; but, despite it all, hope springs up, and we trust, under God, everything to our leaders.

Gen. Viele has been removed, and General Naglee is now Military Governor. We have hoped for a more favorable turn of affairs, but have not much to expect. He seems more conservative and less corrupt than his predecessor, is a Democrat, while the other was an Abolitionist; but he is subordinate to a higher authority and can do but little to relieve us, even if disposed to do so.

What "Billy Button" Saw.—"Billy Button" reports through the Selma (Ala.) *Reporter* as follows:

We have just been on a jaunt to Meridian. The trip reminded us of Madame de Stael's remark, that "travelling is the most painful of pleasures." It might be more fitly said in these times, *travelling is the most painful of pains.* We had to stand up, going and coming—breathe a most foetid atmosphere, and endure some bruising jolts. We took a stand on the platform, next to the ladies' car, and witnessed the management of that sanctum of Conductors. One fine looking, buxom fellow, came up—the attentive brakeman recognized him as an old acquaintance, and he was immediately feminized and passed into the ladies' car. Then came the Conductor with a gold-starred Colonel—unsexed, and passed by courtesy or toadyism, into the same comfortable receptacle. We watched him through the window and saw him spirting great mouthfuls of amber over the floor. *O tempora! O mores!* Next a gentleman passed by the guard into the same happy box, on the assurance of the brakesman that he was paymaster of the Memphis and Charleston Road. Being Lord of Exchequer was enough. The Conductor passed in with a smile a *rich* old gentleman from the Canebrake. At length came a wounded soldier, his arm shattered, and asked for a seat in the ladies' car. *He* was informed that it was reserved for ladies and that he could not enter. Our indignity was excited, and we could not resist a remonstrance. But in vain are the entreaties of a soldier or a plain looking friend. A stout acquaintance of the brakeman, a hale looking Colonel, a rail road disbursing officer, a rich planter—all became ladies as soon as they stepped aboard the cars—but a wounded soldier was too masculine for admission.

Arrived at Meridian, we found the village crowded, and had a wretched night of it. The old lady proprietress at supper, asked us whether we would have *bread or biscuit.* You can imagine the balance. The next day we were fortunate enough to get a good room and better fare at Ragsdale's Hotel, and to have for fellow lodgers the accomplished Colonel Chesnut, of South Carolina, and one of our own excellent townsmen. We found Colonel Chesnut a most agreeable gentleman, with all the noble spirit of the Palmetto son throbbing in his bosom. He expressed the most sanguine views of our final success. He declared that the resolution of South Carolina could not be shaken by reverses; that these only made her sons more valiant and determined. S. S. Prentiss, in his speech on the Mississippi contested election, called South Carolina "the Harry Percy of the Union." The spirit of the dauntless Northumberland still burns and breathes in her sons. They have hung their banner upon the outer wall and challenge the thunderbolts of vandal power.

Abominable!

From the Atlanta Confederacy.

Sometime since we clipped from an exchange an effusion having the below given caption, intending it for future insertion. But our bachelor confrere, not having the fear of cupid before his eyes, willfully and maliciously perpetrated the parenthetical interpolations that appear in the poem as we present it.

We publish, parenthese, and all, in order that our lady readers may know the sentiments entertained by our confrere, and revenge his malice by inflicting a summary punishment upon him in the form of a jilt the first occasion that offers. As a hint, we would slily intimate that he is "looking around." So we would advise our lady friends to be on the alert.

SOUTHERN PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE.

One of the kind a man can love,
(Exumph! what is love,[I should like to know,)
That wears a shawl and a soft kid glove,
(That cost a thousand dollars or so,)
Has the merriest eye and the daintest foot
(To foot the streets when her fancy wills)
And sports the charmingest gaiter boot,
(Oh the horrid, horrid shoemaker's bills)
And a bonnet with feathers, ribbons and loops,
(Bigged out for a regular puppet show)
And an indefinite number of hoops,
(All spreading around six feet or so.)

One that can dance, and possibly flirt,
(A trick they are apt to know too well)
And make a pudding as well as a shirt
(Provided it's only fashionable)
One that can sing without dropping a stitch,
(And murder Mozart and the poets too)
And play the housewife, lady or witch,
(And use the broomstick perhaps on—you)
Ready to give us the sagest advice
(But never ready to follow our own)
And do up our collars and things so nice,
(And do our finances too up brown.)

We like a machine that can laugh and talk,
(Well where is the tutored parrott that can't)
And take our arm for an evening walk,
(And lead us perhaps to a restaurant)
That will do whatever the owner chooses
(If chance to suit her ladyship's plan)
With the slightest perceptible turn of the screws
(Made fast to the nose of the luckless man)
'Tis the severest that ever was seen,
(The artistic painting insured to wear)
Our wonderful family sewing machine
(That costs ten thousand dollars a year.)

The London Saturday Review says: "The religious side of India is prosaic. There are no wholesale conversions—none of the miraculous successes reported or fabled by Xavier—no splendid triumph of Protestantism. Things go on very soberly in the India of real life. The bishops are almost entirely occupied in setting a decent example to the governing race, and in preventing or hushing up clerical scandal. The native mind does not seem to have any place or longing for a new religion. What is done of a real and permanent sort by Protestants is the patient, slow work of schools and stations."

The total number of prisoners, irrespective of commissioned officers, held in the various prisons, and Belle Isle, numbered, up to yesterday, a trifle over eight thousand five hundred and fifty. More are on their winding way. Gen. Winder thinks we will have to entertain fourteen or fifteen thousand of the "azure-stomached" race this winter. Good gracious, Mr. Commissioner Ould, can't you do something for our relief? Already, like the locusts of Egypt, they eat up our subsistence.—*Rich. Ex., 5th.*

From the Richmond Whig.

The Laws of Civilized Warfare.

Abraham Lincoln, in his letter to his party adherents in Illinois, insists that the Government of the United States has not violated the laws of civilized warfare in its efforts to crush "the rebellion." By way of showing the falsity of his statement, we append the following extract from the treaty of peace made during President Polk's Administration, between the United States and Mexico, upon the close of the war between those two countries. It constitutes article 22 of that treaty, and with slight modification, may be regarded as embodying in brief the recognized laws of international war between belligerents. The stipulation is made in the contingency of a future war between the two republics, and provides that—

1. The merchants of either republic then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (or those dwelling in the interior,) and six months, (for those dwelling at the seaports,) to collect their debts and settle their affairs; during which periods they shall enjoy the same protection, and be on the same footing, in all respects, as the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations; and, at the expiration thereof, or at any time before, they shall have full liberty to depart, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance: conforming therein to the same laws which the citizens or subjects of the most friendly nations are required to conform to.

Upon the entrance of the armies of any nation into the territories of the other, women and children, ecclesiastics of every faculty, cultivators of the earth merchants, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting the fortified towns, villages or places, and, in general, all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their employments unmolested in their persons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burned or otherwise destroyed, nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted, by the armed forces into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but, if the necessity arises to take anything from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments for charitable and other purposes, shall be respected; and all persons connected with the same protected in the discharge of their duties and the pursuit of their vocations.

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant, inclement, or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close or noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships or prisons, or be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty, on their parole, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldiers shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are, for its own troops. * * * The officers shall be daily furnished with as many rations, and of the same articles, as are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such rations as are allowed to a common soldier in its own service.

How far the unscrupulous authorities at Washington have followed this code, devised by their own Government in the days of its respectability, let the farms laid waste, the defaced santuaries, the plundered banks, the pillaged libraries and the confiscated wealth of cities and country answer. To these add the scene of noncombatants, men, women and children, fleeing from their homes, at the dead of night, in fear of destruction—of the prisoners of war now confined in Forts McHenry, Lafayette, and scores of other bastiles in the North, and, in fine, of an hundred Southern towns and villages, robbed by brutal soldiery, or destroyed by sweeping conflagrations.

Farewell Address of Lieut. Gen. Polk.

To the Officers and Soldiers of Polk's Corps.

Headqr's Polk's Corps, Tenn
Missionary Ridge, Sept. 30, 1863.

In consequence of an unfortunate disagreement, between myself and the Commander-in-Chief of this Department, I have been relieved of my command, and am about to retire from the Army. Without attempting to explain the circumstances of this disagreement or prejudicing the public mind, by a premature appeal to its judgment, I must be permitted to express my unqualified conviction of the rectitude of my conduct and that time and investigation will amply vindicate my action on the field of the Chickamauga.

I cannot, however, part even temporarily with the gallant officers and soldiers of my old Corps, without the deepest feeling of regret and a heartfelt expression of my gratitude for the courage, conduct and devotion, they have always manifested while under my command.

Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesborough and Chickamauga, all attest on your part the very highest soldierly qualities, and are crowded with precious memories.

Contending with a numerous, well appointed and merciless enemy, for all that man holds dear, you have borne unexampled privations with fortitude fought with undaunted bravery and ever yielded a ready and cheerful obedience to your officers.

Soldiers who struggle in such a cause and with such hearts "can never be conquered." Clouds and darkness may enshroud you for a time, but the sunlight of the future is bright and glowing, the blood of patriots is never shed in vain, and our final victory is certain and assured.

Whoever commands you, my earnest exhortation and request to you is, to fight on and fight ever with true hearts until your independence is achieved. Thousands of hearts may fall crushed and bleeding under the weapons of the foe, or the passions or mistakes of friends, but the great cause must never be sacrificed, or our flag abandoned. Our cause is just and your duty to your country and God is as clear as the sun in the heavens.

I leave my command in the care of the bravest of the brave, who has often led them in the darkest hour of their trials; he and you will have my hopes and prayers to the Ruler of the Universe, for your happiness and success. Your kindness, devotion and respect for me exhibited during the years of our association, both in camp and on the field, is graven on my heart and will be treasured there until it ceases to beat.

Your friend,
L. POLK, Lieut. General.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

The Enquirer of Saturday publishes the correspondence between Judge Ould, the Confederate "Agent of Exchange," and Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, the Yankee Commissioner, relative to the exchange of prisoners of war. The latter opened the correspondence under date of 24th ult. by notifying Judge Ould that he had issued a declaration of exchange to meet a similar announcement by Judge Ould relative to the officers and privates captured at Vicksburg. He presents an array of figures to show a balance in favor of the United States of 10,024 men, and adds:

I now claim this balance which is due us, and I demand that you return to their paroles all officers and men for whom you have paroled no equivalents, or that you release an equal number from the prison, in Richmond.

He then says that, Judge Ould's declaration was wholly unwarranted under the cartel, and might with great propriety be set aside," and, in assigning his reasons for this judgment, supercilliously remarks:

"I deem it incumbent upon me to state that I consider your course in this matter a deliberate breach of good faith on the part of authorities under whom you act."

Judge Ould, under date of 2d inst., makes a lengthy reply, his letter occupying nearly four columns of the Enquirer. He shows by facts cited that Meredith is a slippery fellow, and that he (Ould) had acted in accordance with precedent and the leter of the cartel in declaring the exchanges of September 12th.

On the personal question Judge Ould says:

You state that you consider my course to be a deliberate breach of good faith on the part of the authorities under whom I act. In a bungling sort of way you have used language which casts an offensive aspersion both upon myself and the government I represent. It there had not been subjects of very grave import to both people referred to in other portions of your communication, I would have treated it with the silent contempt it deserved, and returned it to you without comment. For the first time in the correspondence of the agents of exchange has any such discourtesy occurred. I regret it very much. Heretofore I have had occasion to complain of the action of your government, but it has always been done with decorum. I have never written a word personally offensive to the Federal agent of exchange, or insulted his government with a charge of "deliberate breach of good faith." It is a matter of very little moment to me what may be your opinion of "my course." There are some people connected with this war who, either from ignorance or passion, seem to have no clear ideas on any subject. The opinion of such, even if uttered in the language of courtesy is but of little avail; but, if expressed with intemperance, only "exalts their folly." There has been no breach of faith on the part of the Confederate States, "deliberate" or otherwise. You were importuned to agree to some fair principle by which paroles could be adjusted and computed. After patient waiting—after failure on your part to respond affirmatively or negatively—the Confederate government, through its agent of exchange, did what was demanded by courtesy, and justified both by former practice and the provisions of the cartel.

The following is the closing paragraph of Judge Ould's letter:

I now inform you, in view of the recent declaration of exchange made by you, coupled with your failure either to agree to or decline the last proposition made to you on the 24th of August last, in relation to paroles, that the Confederate authorities will consider themselves entirely at liberty to pursue any course as to exchange or paroles, which they may deem right and proper under all circumstances of the case. At the same time, I am directed to express their entire willingness to adopt any fair, just and reciprocal rule in relation to those subjects, without any delay.

What a Simile.—The localizer of the Lynchburg Republican says, Friday last was a beautiful day in that region. The sun shone out with dazzling brilliancy, and the atmosphere was calm as an infant's sleep. The streets were thronged with lovely women, and the pattering of their dainty little feet *sounded like sheep walking along a plank.*

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 4th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

I now have two opponents in the field, neither of whom have made any public declaration of their sentiments and principles as you had a right to expect of them. Nor have they attacked the principles and policy avowed in my former cards.

While I claim no credit for being in the army in the performance of a duty which we all owe to a common cause, I am unable to understand the motives of those who are willing to confer a *great* honor on a political aspirant who can give no satisfactory excuse for remaining out of the army throughout the war.

Col. Robert Strange, who has recently announced himself, is in the prime of life, and the enjoyment of excellent health, and ought to have joined the army in the beginning of the struggle. It is true that he has been Solicitor for the district during a portion of the war, and is also a Colonel of a Militia Regiment, but both of these offices could have been filled with ability by gentlemen who from age or other causes were unfitted for camp life. If my example had been followed by the fighting population of the South, in sacrificing private interests and entering the army on the 15th of April, 1861, our independence would have been conquered in less than six months. On the other hand, if Col. Strange's example had been followed by our fighting population in remaining at home to pursue their usual avocations, the enemy would have conquered and enslaved us without a struggle.

I must now remind my friends that while Col. Strange is going the rounds of the Fall Term of the Courts, and can see his friends and have every advantage in securing votes, my hands are completely tied, having no control over my time, and I must rely entirely upon *their* exertions, being confident of a triumphant result, if *they* will make known my principles and position at home and in the army.

Your Ob't Servant,
O. P. MEARES,
A. Q. M. 61st N. C. Troops.

Sept. 30th, 1863. 21-10t&1-5t

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT STRANGE, Esq., as a candidate to represent this (the fourth) District in the House of Representatives of the next Congress of the Confederate States.

Election first Wednesday in November.

Sept. 24th 16-tep

CAMP 61st N. C. T.,
Sullivan's Island, Oct. 9th, 1863.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 3D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Gentlemen: Since publishing my card in the "Daily Journal" announcing myself a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States, I have learned that I have three opponents—Thos. I. Faison, Dr. J. T. Leach, and Col. D. K. McRae—all of whom are canvassing the District for Congressional honors at your hands.

It would give me pleasure to meet my friends before the election and discuss freely those measures that will demand the attention of the next Congress. This pleasure I must forego. Even if I could get permission, I cannot get my own consent to leave my post at so important a crisis to attend to any private interest or personal promotion. Neither is it practicable to discuss questions of national policy in a card of this kind. I will content myself with but few remarks, and leave my interest to my friends.

Col. McRae says in his card that he prefers some other service to that of a representative. This is very candid in the Colonel, indeed, for it would be strange if he were satisfied in any position that he might fill long at a time. I would suggest, however, if he does not desire to become a member of Congress, that the army offers a fine field for patriots. And if he has learned to obey as well as command and is willing to sacrifice personal interests to the good of his country, he can find steady employment for some time to come.

Dr. Leach is for peace, but fails to tell us how that inestimable jewel is to be obtained. Mr. Faison fails to make himself understood upon that most important question.

I appeal to my fellow soldiers, and ask them if it is manly for Mr. Faison or Dr. Leach to trifle with a question, the result of which seals your destinies as slaves and menials, or makes you freemen of a seperate and independent government? It is doing dishonor to our comrades who have fallen by our sides fighting for freedom. It is asking too much of our noble army who stand as a wall of fire to protect the dust of our noble dead from sacrilege and our homes from desolation. If either of these gentlemen desire to be the instrument of effecting "AN HONORABLE PEACE" by submission or reconstruction, I do not envy him the honor. I would not dare look upon that army of noble veterans, whose dust of valor and gallantry have challenged the admiration of the world, struggling to their homes, bowed down with shame and humiliation, to become the vassals of a hated foe.

Who would dare behold the manly tears coursing down the bronzed features of the noble living as they turned from the mound that mark the last resting place of their brave comrades, and bid adieu to liberty and freedom. I could not. But I would undesgo ages of toil to hear the news of our recognition as one of the family of nations, and that peace had been proclaimed. The shout of joy that would go up would rend the very heavens. I would like to dwell upon this most pleasing vein of the subject but must come to a close.

I learn that Mr. Faison is attempting to prejudice some of my friends by saying that I ought not to run against him. Why? Is he so eminently superior to any man in the district that he should not be opposed? Or has he been a candidate so long that he thinks all others are barred by the statute of limitation?

The subjects that will demand the attention of the next Congress will require bold, discreet and prompt action, and will need men who look forward to the public good regardless of private interest.

The pay of the soldier must be increased; but unless there is prompt legislation upon the currency it will be of little benefit to him or his family.

Prompt measures must be adopted to restore the confidence of the people in treasury notes and government bonds. This, and this only, will reduce the price of provisions, and enable the soldier to support his family. This can be done by inducing individuals and States to invest in government bonds, payable in treasury notes, and levying an entire money tax, and thus reduce the circulation of treasury notes to that extent. I think the administration of the "tax in kind" is too complicated to meet the expectations of its friends. If I be right in this, I think it will be safe for me to say that the Government will fail to secure sufficient subsistence for the army by voluntary sale. Then your representative will be called upon to pass laws regulating purchase by impressment, in such a way that the supplies may be furnished by every section equally.

This card is now much longer than I anticipated. I will conclude by saying to my brother soldiers, if I am elected, I will devote my best efforts to maintain unsullied the honor and integrity of North Carolina. If you do not honor me with a majority of your votes, then by the help of Him who rules the destinies of nations, I will stand by her banners in the field until the joyous notes of independence and peace shall be sounded from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

I have the honor to be,
your obedient servant,
WM. S. DEVANE.

Oct. 12. 28-1w—3-1t.

SCHOOL.

REV. D. T. FOWLES will open the 12th October, a Primary and Classical School near Duplin Road, Duplin county, on the W. & W. R. R. Boys will be prepared for College if desired. Board can be obtained in the vicinity of the School.

For further information, address Rev. D. T. TOWLES, Teachey's, N. C.

Oct. 15th 3-4t*

TAK IN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY, a negro boy named WILLIAM, who says that he was hired to C. J. Coney and belongs to Thomas Hewett, of South Carolina. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come for ward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

Oct. 10th, 1863. 27-6t&3 3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIB. 3 having, at September Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, qualified as Executor upon the estate of Levin Lane, deceased, her eby gives notice to all persons indebted to said in estate to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims a gainst the same are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

THOS. H. LANE, Executor.

During my absence from Wilmington, Dr. W. W. Lane is my authorized Agent to settle all business against said estate.

T. H. LANE.

Sept. 18, 1863. 11-da wlt*

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover County, a negro man named SAMUEL, who says that he belongs to E. L. Faison, of Sampson county. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

Oct. 13, 1863. 29-6t-3-1t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE Jail of New Hanover county, a negro man named ALFRED, who says that he belongs to Jesse Carver, of Cumberland county. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

Oct. 13, 1863. 29-6t-3-1t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man named DAVID, who says that he belongs to Josiah Moore, of Cumberland county. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

Oct. 13, 1863. 29-6t-3-1t

MARRIED.

In Lower Southwest District, Oct. 7th, by John Shepard, Esq., Mr. J. L. SANDLIN to Mrs. E.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT'R. 12, 1863.

NEITHER by mail nor telegraph have we received any important news since our Saturday's issue, and can only arrive by inference at any approximation, even, to the actual position of affairs.

For the present it appears to be placed beyond a doubt that no attempt will be made to carry ROSECRANZ'S position at Chattanooga by assault. Whether that was ever possible with BRAGG'S force, is more than we can say, although we know it is alledged that POLK'S slowness on Sunday prevented our army from improving the Chickamauga victory to the extent of recapturing Chattanooga. If the opportunity did then exist, it has *certainly* long since passed away and ROSECRANZ can only be gotten out of Chattanooga by *shelling, by* regular approaches or by strategic manœuvres, which would compel him to fall back in order to protect his rear and secure his communications. As the shelling process is doubtful, and that of approaches tedious, it seems to be conceded that the third plan, that by strategic manœuvres will be finally resorted to. That there are grave hints and surmises of bold and decisive movements made, or about to be made, we know. Some of our cotemporaries expect that a distinguished Confederate general will shortly be "heard from," while others request their readers to "look out" for something remarkable and highly important. These mysterious movements, under the direction of a distinguished Confederate general, are differently stated by different rumours, and widely separated localities are designated as the theatre upon which they are to be executed. Sifting all these rumours, this much remains with some assurance of certainty, namely: BRAGG'S army does not contain all the Confederate troops destined yet to take a part in the Fall campaign in the West; neither do BRAGG'S manœuvres before Chattanooga constitute the whole strategy of that campaign. The season is rapidly advancing and the period is near at hand when active operations must cease in the broken and mountainous country which forms the present Western seat of war. It is evident, therefore, that *movements* to be made this season at all, must be made promptly, and of course we may look for important news from the West at an early day. We may add that our authorities hope to realize the most favourable results from their combinations in that sec ion.

Meade's army is evidently depleted to furnish soldiers for Rosecranz, and no doubt can exist of the fact that he is rapidly falling back in the direction of Washington, being no longer in a condition to occupy ground so far in advance of his base. Whether Lee will succeed in bringing him to an engagement appears somewhat doubtful. Some of the Richmond papers appear to think that if Meade falls back he can hardly avoid a flight, amounting almost to a rout. We think it quite likely that he may have to abandon some *material*, but inasmuch as a retrograde movement must have been contemplated and provided for, we can see no ground to hope for any serious loss to the enemy in conducting that movement.

The siege of Charleston progresses slowly. The people of that city know that their streets are within range of the enemy's guns on Morris Island and that they have been so for a good while. They have become familiarized with the situation, and somewhat reckless in regard to it, while on the other hand the enemy evidently shrinks from the obloquy which would attach to the destruction of the city by shelling, while the Forts in the vicinity remain unsubdued. They are evidently bending their efforts to silencing our batteries on James Island, with a view of getting a foothold there, and crawling, sapping, mining and working their way to the city. They would be proude to have it as a prize intact than in ruins.

THE PATENT OFFICE.—During the three months ending with the 30th ult., twenty-three patents have been issued from the Confederate States Patent Office, of which thirteen are for military purposes, there being four for torpedoes, two for projectiles, one breach-loading cannon, one for breach loading fire-arms, one for a machine for casing friction tubes, one for an artificial leg, which we take to be a warlike implement, or at least a necessity created by war; one for a bullet machine, by compression, we suppose; one for a fuze gauge and cutter, and one for an explosive apparatus. The rest are mostly for wooden shoe soles, shoe pegs, and other things suggestive of a close blockade and a defective supply of leather. The following are from this State:

Benjamin Cook, Kinston, N. C., explosive apparatus, July 10th.

Miles Waterhouse, and W. Whealan, varnish, Charlotte, N. C., July 25th.

Toomer Holland, Charlotte, N. C., process of producing copperas.

THE BRITISH governmental establishment for *India* falls very little, if at all short of that for the home empire, the Indian revenue for the current fiscal year being estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for India at over forty-five millions of pounds. As the debt of India is so much less than that of England, it is quite possible that the nett available revenue of the Eastern Empire, after paying interest, is equal to that of the home or Western Empire of Great Britain.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.—Some Washington correspondents to New York papers say that it has been determined to postpone the next Presidential election until after the suppression of the "rebellion" and the restoration of the Union. The reason he assigns is that the constitution requires all the states to vote, and that in the present condition of the country it is impossible to comply with the requirement. If LINCOLN holds on to office until after the suppression of the "rebellion" he will have a lease of power for himself and for his son BOB UEL after him.

SOMNOLENT.—The Richmond correspondent says that General POLK is a slow coach and given to much sleeping. The correspondent or the correspondent's informant, is no admirer of BRAGG, but says: "to give the devil his due, BRAGG'S Lieutenants are slow coaches. For example: POLK was ordered to renew the attack precisely at daybreak on Sunday. At nine or half past nine, BRAGG rode to POLK'S headquarters and found him asleep in bed."

EIGHT PERSONS giving their names as ROBERT ROBERTS, GEO. W. NELSON, JAMES B. DENNEY, HOWARD OUTH WILLIAM COUNCIL, JOHN MURPHY, PETER MURRAY and HENRY W. HARLAND, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Messrs. BROWN & ANDERSON'S Jewelry Store, were brought up this morning before JOHN J. CONOLEY, Esq., Special Magistrate, for examination.

As late as half-past twelve o'clock, none of the cases had been concluded. We will give the particulars to-morrow.

TAX IN KIND.

DUPLIN, N. C., Oct. 10th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: The question as to whether the (commonly called) Tithe Law passed by Congress, required the producer to furnish a tenth of his grain and potatoes; and then, a tenth of the pork made from those articles, has been frequently discussed among my friends, and I took the liberty to write for a construction of the law. By yesterday's mail I received the reply; and supposing your readers might be pleased to see the answer, I send it to your office for communication to your patrons, if you think it right.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JERE. PEARSALL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TAXES,
Richmond, Oct. 2d, 1863.

JERE. PEARSALL, Esq.,
Kenansville, N. C.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ult. to the address of the Attorney General, has been referred to this Bureau, for the reason that he is not authorized to give an opinion upon the questions submitted by sec. 11, of the tax act, each farmer and planter of the Confederate States is required to pay one-tenth of the products enumerated therein, save certain reservations to the government. This tax is imposed on all, whether gathered or not, except hay and fodder, which must first be *cured*, and peas, beans and ground peas, which must first be *gathered*. It therefore follows, that, if a farmer gathers none of the latter, but turns his hogs into the field, and the crop is consumed in that way, then, as none has been *gathered*, there will be no tax. So then, the tithe is only required upon the hog and fodder *cured*, and the peas, beans and ground peas *gathered*.—These are all the exceptions. If a man turns hogs on his potatoes, corn, &c., he must save enough of each to pay the tithe upon the whole. This is the *law*, and it is by that that we must all be governed. By sec. 12, the farmer, planter or grazier, is required to pay one-tenth of his pork—that is, of all the hogs slaughtered, in bacon, reconing 60 lbs. of bacon as an equivalent for 100 lbs. pork. There is no deduction to be made. No inquiry as to *how* the hogs were fattened, whether by corn from the crib, corn in the field, or peas, ground peas and potatoes fed in the field, it is all the same.

Very respectfully,

THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner of Taxes.

HDQRS. 8TH N. C. REGT.,
SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, S. C. Oct. 9th, 1863.

Messrs. Fulton & Price, Wilmington:

GENTS: Allow me the pleasure of acknowledging through your columns the receipt from Miss M. A. Bulk, of Two Hundred and Fifty ($250) Dollars, which has been handed over to Surgeon Kennedy, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of this regiment.

H. M. SHAW,
Col. 8th N. C. T.

From the Petersburg Express
Sorghum Molasses.

We copy from the *Southern Cultivator*, the following concise and clear statement of the apparatus necessary, and of leading steps involved in the process of manufacturing the syrup. We also append a communication which appeared in the Richmond *Sentinel* not long since. We presume that the most of farmers who planted the cane have already manufactured their molasses, but the information which we now publish will prove of value for future crops, and we would suggest that our country readers clip the articles out and paste them away for future reference. We would suggest that there is quite a variety of opinion about using alkalies to neutralize the acids. Several have informed us that they used no alkalies whatever, and their syrup has proved to be all that they could desire. This is a matter, however, that every man can decide for himself, as it involves but little expense to test the alkalies. The *Cultivator*, published at Augusta, Ga., says:

THE MANUFACURE OF SORGHO, OR CONFEDERATE SYRUP.

My directions are for farmers and planters who have not, cannot, and would not get the elaborate apparatus of a sugar house; but there are essential fixtures, &c., which must be had, to wit: A mill, boilers, a baiting dipper of wood of five gallon capacity, with a long handle, a common dipper, and perforated ladles or skimmers.

The Mill.—Get one mill for fifty acres, and two for a hundred acres or more; the size 10 inches in diameter and 24 long for the cylinders. They should be of cast iron.—The foundries will make them to order.

The Boilers.—They should be proportioned in size and number to the size of the crop; say *one* for 20 acres, *two* or *three* for 50 acres, and *five* or six for 100 acres, more or less.

As many as five or six can be put in one "battery," and be operated by one furnace, running under all. The capacity of the boilers can be greatly increased by fastening a wooden rim, eight or ten inches high, around their tops. The brick work of the furnace should not reach higher on the *inside* than *midway* of the boiler, otherwise the syrup will *be burnt* by the fire.

The cane should not be cut until ripe, which may be known by the *seeds* becoming of a *purplish black* and the stalks streaked with red on a yellowish ground. It is well to know and recollect that the canes, if left standing on the land where they grow, with all their leaves on and on them, they will keep good until the crop is manufactured, if you will barely cut off all the ripe seed. If you pull the fodder the canes will dry up, it being the mouth and lungs of the plants.

The Gathering of the Canes.—Pull the fodder as you do corn, each day as you grind your canes. Cut the stalks close to the ground with sharp knives, and haul them to the mill with the seed on, with a small crop, but cut seed off in the field if a large one, dry the panicles in the sun one day, and house. The seed will equal or exceed corn on the same land; and containing, by chemical analysis, 66 per cent. of starch, is about two-thirds the value of corn or rye for feeding stock, or, "*hom as reflexus*," for making whisky, and will command $2 per bushel in the market.

The juice as pressed out by the mill, should run through cloth, fastened over the receiving tubs, to clear it of all trash.

To Clarify the Juice.—Put the juice in the largest boiler, near fining it, and start a gentle fire under it, and put the juice to simmering, not boiling, and keep it so for about 30 minutes, until clarified. This is to be effected by adding or stirring some alkali in solution.

The best alkaline for this purpose is the super carbonate of soda. Put one heaping teaspoonful in a pint of water, dissolve it, and pour it into the boiler of simmering juice, stir it up, and a *violent effervescence* takes place, rising *four inches* high, and finally settling in a thick greenish scum all over the surface of the juice. Skim this off, and repeat the process every few minutes for about thirty minutes, more or less, but stop it as soon as (but not before) all effervescence ceases.

The process will neutralize the sulphuric and phosphoric *acids* which abound in the Chinese sugar cane juice; and the super. carb. of soda is the purest and best alkali for this purpose, as sodium the base of the peroxyd, is lighter than water. The pressure of the mill forces out with the juice a great deal of green, feculous matter, which the liquid alkali takes hold of by the attraction of its acids, and brings to the surface a scum. These constant skimmings will soon give you *a clear juice*, capable of making a *clear, thick acidless syrup*. The use of soda I discovered in 1857; by experimenting; and experience has fully confirmed its superiority over all other alkalies.

The Louisiana and West India sugar planters use lime to purify the juice. It will neutralize the acids but I doubt its purifying agency. The lime will readily unite with and neutralize the phosphoric and the sulphuric acids but are not the compounds, the sulphate of lime or "plaster of Paris," being one, too heavy to elevate the green, woody matter to the surface? I think so, and for this reason, unless you wish to eat "plaster of Paris," in mechanical solution in your syrup, do not use lime in your cane juice.

I am fortified in these views against the use of lime to clarify and purify syrup by Dr. Robert Batey, one of the ablest practical agricultural chemists in Georgia. He says deliberately: "*Lime answers no useful purpose*, so far as syrup is concerned; save to *neutralize* the free acid which exists naturally in the cane. *Lime darkens the color*, and, to my taste, detracts from the grateful flavor of the syrup." I regret that Dr. Batey did not go further, and give the reason why lime does not *clarify*. I have already suggested its *specific gravity* as a *base*, as being too heavy, as the reason.

If soda cannot be had, have ready strong lye, from green hickory ashes. The alkaline solution is the next best to that of soda, and apply it in the same way.

After the juice is both neutralized of its free acids and purified of its feculency, which may be *seen and known* by the cessation of effervescence and the transparency of the juice then boiled down to the syrup point.

In the absence of instruments, which can not now be had, *be sure you boil enough*. It is safer to err by boiling too much than not enough. As a general rule you have to go by eye sight, and as but few in the South ever pay any attention to it heretofore, I will give certain general rules which should be observed.

1st. Boil down until the syrup is about one fifth of the original quantity of juice, for it is true that five gallons of juice will average one gallon of syrup.

2d. Boil down until the syrup being reduced to about one-fifth of its original quantity, will hang in flakes on the rim of the dipper as you pour it out and suspend it in the air.

3d. Boil down until all water is *expelled*. This may be *seen and known*, when the syrup being reduced to about one-fifth its original quantity of juice, throws up less scum *a inches high*; there latter is the water escaping as steam; *continue to boil* until these *cease*; then strain off your syrup into cans, and when cold, barrel it.

The Barrels.—Put up your syrup in *cypress barrels*; white oak barrels will not hold syrup. Several large planters put up their syrup in poplar troughs. These will hold the syrup, but the oxygen of the atmosphere will certainly, as it has done, *acidify* it, as it thus has so much surface to act on.

In conclusion, the Chinese sugar millet is an industrial plant of great utility to the South in these our times of trial, blockade and war. Its *fodder* is equal to that of corn, its *seed* is equal to two thirds of corn, and its syrup nearly equal to that of sugar house molasses, yielding as many gallons of syrup per acre as the land can peeks of corn.

Let us cultivate this crop as largely as possible. It will enable us to feed our people at home, and to send meat, bacon and beef to our gallant armies, who are now standing sentinels upon the confines of our territory, and who, in hunger, now bivouac upon the fields of their glory, and of our independence, or Egyptian bondage.

W. TONEY.

Eufalla, Ala., 1863.

[From the Richmond Sentinel.]

I send you, by a friend, a small sample of molasses, made from the sorghum, or Chinese sugar cane, to show you "some things can be done as well as others;" and to give another illustration of our increasing independence of all sorts of blockades. I am pleased to say, through all this region, and from every section I hear from, almost every body has a patch, or crop; and, I suppose, few families will be deprived any longer of molasses, even though it be held at $5 a gallon by the sharpers and speculators.

I have been so much encouraged, and have had, so far, such excellent success, I am tempted to throw together a few thoughts as the result of my observations, for the instruction of the uninitiated and inexperienced. I have, so far, succeeded in making some 50 gallons, without ever encountering a serious difficulty, or spoiling a pint. I had to hew, right out of the rough, my experience; and entered upon the operation with my fancy full of all sorts of difficulties and troubles. But I found them all to yield to the common, plain sense which any woman, who can make a kettle of preserves, will bring into requisition. I will, in simple words, give your readers the whole secret, and explode all the mistery of molasses making.

I will say nothing as to the culture of the crop, except this, that any man who can raise a crop of Indian corn can raise a crop of sorghum. I prefer, on good land, rows three and a half to four feet apart, and stalks twelve to fifteen inches apart in the rows. Plant early, work early, and thin early, and then you can boil early. I have nothing to say about the mill. Every neighborhood has its mechanic—but I do have something to say as to the time of crushing. I find most persons are waiting under very bad advice. I think, for the cane to become dead ripe. This is simply sophical in the face of well established laws—thoroughly attested facts of vegetable physiology. My theory and my practice is this: To begin to crush the cane just as soon as the panicles, or seed begin to become hard. At that period the grain is forming, and at that period (viz: the approaching maturity of the grain—the sacc harine element—is at its highest development. If the seed is allowed to mature or become "dead ripe," all physiologists know that the sugar is consumed (in some plants, viz: the Indian corn almost entirely) to a large extent in the maturity of the grain—I know, that in the sorghum all of saccharine element is not consumed, but I am satisfied that from a given lot of sorghum a much larger yield will be obtained from corn approaching, than from that which has attained maturity. Example—a day or two ago from 25 gallons, the juice obtained from corn thoroughly ripe, I made 14 gallons of molasses. The next day, from 47 gallons of juice from corn above described, not thoroughly ripe, I obtained 9 gallons of molasses—both crushed in the same mill, and boiled in the same boilers.

But enough on this point. I come now to directions: Put all the pots, ovens, kettles you have into stone or brick work, with a chimney; in other words, make a furnace.—As fast as the cane is crushed, strain the juice through a blanket, folded twice and suspended upon a pole. At once, fill the boilers as fast as possible, and to every five gallons of juice add half a pint of good, strong ley, or half a pint of milk of lime. I prefer the ley as the best neutralizer of the insata acid of the plant; boil slowly at first, skim off all the floating greenish matter as fast as it accedes in quantity, and then boil as rapidly as possible for an hour or so; strain again through the same blanket, return to the boilers and continue the skimming. Boil as rapidly as possible; the object being to evaporate the sugar am unt of water, some 80 or 90 per cent. In an hour or two be greenish looking water will change its hue and become brownish, indicating the cooking up of the vegetable albumen, &c., and showing the molasses color. Now push your fires, watching the boilers do not boil over. If you have a series of pans, in the course of three or four hours, when the original quantity of juice has been considerably reduced, you may begin to double your pans—that is, put the boiled juice from one pan into another, filling the empty boilers with water, if in a furnace, to prevent breaking and continue to double until (if you have one large boiler) all the juice is in one. This is convenient, for you have to watch it and stir it, to prevent burning or boiling over.

Now comes the only point in which the plainest plantation sense is not all that is necessary to success: As it approaches the molasses stage there will be observed a great difference in the character of the ebullition. It boils slow and thick and heavy. Experience will tell when it is nearly *done*. Keep a clean, dry saucer and spoon near by—Every five minutes try a little—let it become cool; taste, and see if it is *done*, or thick enough. A few trials will make any one an expert, as it will become *done* very soon, and, unless care is taken, will burn. As soon as you are satisfied with its taste and density, strain once more, through one thickness of flannel, and you will have molasses delightful in flavor, beautiful in color, and (you know) perfectly clean. This is the whole secret and mystery. I am sorry to have made this so long. I could not abbreviate without impairing distinctness and simplicity.

N. B. These several strainings are very important, and constitute a most necessary item in the process of boiling. They facilitate the complete separation of the albumen cellulose and resinous particles, which, if permitted to remain, will inevitably, give an unpleasant taste, and greatly increase the danger of burning and boiling over. It is but a few minutes' trouble, and the neat and tidy house wife is assured of an article perfectly clean, and she will not begrudge, for this reason, the slight additional trouble. I omitted to say, not only the blade, but the *boot* of the fodder, must be removed. If allowed to remain it absorbs much of the juice and makes the molasses *bitter*.

F. B. W.

From the Darlington (S. C.) Southerner.
IMPORTANT DECISION.

We understand that two applications under writs of *habeas corpus* have recently been made to Chancellor Inglis, on behalf of persons held by the enrolling officer of Marlborough District as conscripts, for discharge from custody on the ground that the applicants had heretofore been exempted from service upon furnishing substitutes. In each of these cases the substitutes was not within the age of conscription when mustered into service, but has now become so by the extension of that age, and is embraced within the last call of the President. The Chancellor refused the applications and remanded the petitioner in each case to the custody of the enrolling officer, holding, that the permission given by Congress to render military service by substitute is a mere indulgence, and necessarily upon condition resulting from the very nature of substitution, that the substitute does not himself owe the service which he is rendering for another: that the 9th section of the Act of April 16, 1862 containing the grant of the indulgence, upon a proper construction of its terms, affirm this general principle, and the several General Orders of the Secretary of War on the subject, beginning with No 37 of May 19th, 1862, more clearly reiterate it and that, therefore, whenever one is acting as a substitute, becomes from any cause, in his own right bound to the service which he is rendering for another, although when received he was not liable for duty, the substitute must instantly cease and the principal being no longer exempted by reason of the substitution must fulfil his uncompleted term of service.

In one of the cases it is said further ground for the continued exemption of the applicant was taken, that the substitute is a free negro, and so "not liable for duty." The Chancellor, while holding that upon the evidence before him he must regard the substitute as a free white man, signified that, if it were otherwise, he should feel compelled to treat the substitution as void, as in his judgment, free negroes could not legally be received as substitutes.

Evacuation of Norfolk.

Information deemed every way reliable, was received here yesterday, that Norfolk city had been evacuated by the enemy. It is said that there is not a corporal's guard left in the ancient borough, and but for the presence of one or two small looking gunboats, which lie anchored in the stream, our Norfolk people would feel free again. We hope they will embrace the opportunity to send us up a lot of those excellent fresh fish for which her waters have always been so justly celebrated. A few crabs too, of the size and flavor, which Norfolk used to furnish Petersburg in times gone by, adding a lot of those enormously large and temptingly fat and luscious oysters, would be very desirable.

It is quite evident that Abraham Lincoln is now more in need of soldiers than he has been at any previous period of the war, and from present appearances, it does seem that by a few vigorous, well directed blows in the right place, the ragged rebels might cause Old Shanks to cry, "Hold enough: I surrender!" Now is the time to strike for peace. Let not the golden opportunity go unimproved.—*Fet. Express, 7th inst.*

A correspondent wants to know something about the origin of cannon, buckets, etc., but we hardly believe we can answer all his questions correctly. Cannon were used as military engines about the fourteenth century, but small arms appear to have been introduced in 1521, about two centuries later. They were first used by the Spanish infantry in the siege of Rhege. Muskets were first of a very clumsy construction, being so heavy that they could not be raised and fired from the shoulder; consequently soldiers were furnished with "rests," which they carried along and stuck in the ground to support the weapon. The gun was generally fired with a match; sometimes by means of sparks generated by the revolution of a notched wheel of steel placed over the pan containing the priming. The percussion or detonating lock, since greatly improved, was the invention of a Scotch clergyman named Forsyth.

Cannon were used by Edward III in his first campaign against the Scots in 1327 and by the French at the siege of Guy Chatillone in 1338. A few years after this they seem to have been no longer rare. In those times they were formed of bars of pieces of iron, soldered to each other lengthwise and bound together by iron hoops; sometimes lead or leather, protected in the same way, was used. The cannon balls were made of stone. Cannon began to be cast about the middle of the fifteenth century, and at the end of the same century cast metal, or bronze, was used. Brass cannon were first made in England in 1535. Mortars are about as old as cannon. They were used in throwing red hot shot and stones before the invention of shells.—Shells were first used in 1486, when Charles VIII. besieged Naples. The howitzer was first used at the siege of Ath, in 1697.—*Mississippian.*

Later from the North.

The Baltimore *American*, of the 2nd instant, has been received. We copy its summary of news:

From Washington it is stated that in military circles there it is supposed that no serious impediment will interfere with reinforcing the Army of the Cumberland.

From Cairo we learn that Gen. Sherman's corps of Grant's army is on the move, but whither it is not known.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, of Monday, states that 15,000 troops are to be sent forward to Gen. Rosecrans immediately from that place.

The artillery lost in the recent battles is being rapidly replaced by new batteries from Nashville.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac represent affairs there unchanged. A large force of the rebels is supposed to be concentrating in the Valley.

A plot to burn all the Government steamers on the Western rivers is said to have been discovered in St. Louis. Several parties have been arrested there and the matter will be investigated.

A terrible accident occurred in Nashville on Wednesday, by which about one hundred rebel prisoners were more or less injured and four killed. The prisoners, to the number of three hundred, made a rush to breakfast, and the temporary stairway of the building in which they were confined (an unfinished hotel, known as the Maxwell House,) gave way, precipitating them from the fifth to the second story of the building.

The city authorities of Baltimore have appointed a committee to proceed to New York and invite the officers of the Russian fleet to visit Baltimore and partake of its hospitalities.

The officers of the French men-of-war in New York are said to feel a little nettled at the public receptions given to the Russian officers and let slip no opportunity to manifest their chagrin. Already several squabbles have taken place.

The committee to examine the harbor of New York state that they consider it in a perfect state of defence, and that a hostile vessel, in attempting to enter it, would be exposed to the fire of eight hundred guns of the heaviest calibre.

A deserter from the Richmond City Battalion, named Charles Hutchens, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has arrived in Washington.

The St. Louis Republican denies that either Sherman's corps or Smith's division has gone to Chattanooga.

Gold was quoted in New York, Friday, at 143¼ at First Board, and 142⅞ Second Board. Virginia 6's 61¼, North Carolina's 66½.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The steamer Saxonia, with European advices to the 22d ult., passed Cape Race yesterday, 1st inst. The London Times says that Mr. Mason had notified Earl Russell that he had been instructed to *withdraw from England*, and was about to proceed to France.

The U. S. gunboat Kearsage had arrived at Brest. The Florida, it is said, leaves Brest on the 23d, completely repaired, and proceeds immediately to meet a Federal corvette at Lisbon, and attack her before she can be joined by the one at Brest, which is repairing.

The Confederate loan is quoted at 30 a 29 discount, and French rentes 67fr. 80c.

SENT NORTH.—The Rev. Mr. Moore, Pastor of the Episcopal Church at Louisburg, N. C., has been sent North under the charge of being engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Mr. Moore was a refugee from Wheeling, in Virginia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA—CAPTURE OF YANKEES.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct 10th, 1863.

Gordon's cavalry attacked the enemy's picket guard at Robinson's River this morning, driving them to their camp four miles beyond, on the Culpeper Road, where, after a show of resistance, they fled. We captured one hundred prisoners, including two Surgeons and one Captain; also their camp, &c. We were still pursuing them when our guard left.

Two negro prisoners were brought in this morning belonging to the Home Guard of Fairfax.

FROM VIRGINIA—THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10th, 1863.

The exchange office of Col. Ould, declaring the officers and men captured at Vicksburg duly exchanged, has elicited a letter from Gen. Meredith, the Yankee Commissioner, in which he makes out a balance in favor of the United States of ten thousand men, and demands the release of the prisoners held at Richmond. He charges in this matter a deliberate breach of good faith on the part of the Confederate authorities. Mr. Ould, under date of October 2nd, makes a very lengthy reply, showing that he had acted according to precedent and the letter of cartel. He repels the offensive aspersion upon himself and the government he represents, and administers a sharp rebuke to the Yankee Commissioner for the coarseness of his language. In conclusion, Mr. Ould says: The Confederate authorities will consider them elves entirely at liberty to pursue any course as to exchange on parole which they may deem right and proper under all circumstances of the case; at the same time they are willing to adopt any fair and just reciprocal rule in relation to those subjects without delay.

The Senate of Virginia to day passed a very stringent act for the suppression of gambling in this State.

There was a review of the troops for local defence by Gen. Elzey to day. The weather was delightful and the parade was witnessed by a multitude of ladies and other spectators.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9, 1863.

The enemy's batteries on Gadberry Hill were shelling Fort Johnston steadily yesterday. Our batteries were firing at Gregg and Wagner. The enemy has mounted a heavy Parrott gun at Cumming's Point. Very little firing last night or this morning. On yesterday there was a grand review of all the infantry and artillery forces on James Island. It was made by Gen. Ripley. The display was a very fine one.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10th, 1 63.

All quiet to-day.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 11th, 1863.

Our usual regular fire against the enemy has been kept up to-day. The Yankees are not replying, but continue working. They have no guns at Commings' Point, except the one mounted on Wednesday.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 12, 1863

A small boat containing two Yankee soldiers, was captured early yesterday morning in the harbor between Fort Sumter and the city. They were probably reconnoitering, but professed to be bearers of dispatches from Gillmore to Dahlgren, and that they mistook Fort Sumter's lights for that of the Ironsides. Firing was more rapid than usual last night and this morning.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Oct 9th, via Chickamauga, Oct. 10th.

The enemy opened a heavy fire late yesterday afternoon on Lookout Mountain from their Mortar Battery on Moccasin Point, for the purpose of ascertaining whether our mortar batteries had been removed. After firing for an hour, and failing to elicit a response, they abandoned the idea. A twenty-pounder parrott gun in the star fort, also threw a few shells in the direction of our seige pieces for a similar purpose, but also failed. Moccasin Point battery opened again this morning at 11 o'clock, firing very slowly at our pointers on Lookout. The weather is clear and pleasant.

FIGHT IN LOUISIANA—CAPTURE OF YANKEES, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Oct. 6th, 1863
VIA JACKSON Oct 10th, 1863.

On the 29th ult. Gen. Tom Green surprised a Yankee force of two thousand that had left their gunboats and encamped on Bayou Fordache, east of Atchafalaya. He killed at least one hundred of them captured four hundred and sixty-one, and drove them to their gunboats. He also captured two twelve pounder Parrott guns. Among the captured were a large number of commissioned officers, including two Lieut. Colonels. Our loss was small. The prisoners arrived here to-day. The above is official.

CHEERING NEWS FROM TEXAS—THE FIGHT AT SABINE PASS, &c., &c.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Sept. 28th,
VIA JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 10th, 1863.

The result of the August election in this State was as follows:

Pendleton Murray was elected Governor over Gen. T. J. Chambers by about 5 0 0 votes. F. S. Stockdale, elected Lieutenant-Governor by about two thousand majority. S. Crosby elected Land Commissioner without opposition.—Wm. Stedman elected from the 1st; J. A. Wilcox from the 2d; C. C. Herbert from the 3d; A. M. Branch from the 4th; Frank Sexton from the 5th, and J. R. Baylor from the 6th District.

Movements are on foot for every county in the State to furnish the families of soldiers with corn at a maximum price of 50 cents per bushel. In many of the counties it is given and delivered to families without any charge.

The result of the Sabine Pass fight shows it to be the most brilliant of the age. Forty-two men all told were attacked in a battery by four gun-boats, backed by a fleet of transports of twenty vessels, carrying over 16,000 men. We captured two of the gun boats with all on board; crippled a third, which afterwards sunk at sea, and sent the whole force back where it started from. The number of killed and wounded Federals was greater than our entire number; the prisoners taken was eight times our entire force; the number of guns captured was more than double the number we had, and five times the weight of metal. These men were the Jeff Davis Guards, a company of Irish volunteers, raised in the city of Houston, in 1861, for the war. Silver medals have been presented to each member of the garrison by the citizens of this city.

The gunboat Clifton, one of the captured boats, is now in as good condition as when the attack was made, and is the headquarters for the time being of Gen'l Magruder.

Commander Crockett, of the Clifton, and Capt. Thompson, of the Sachem, together with the balance of the officers captured, are confined in the Court House in this city.

Another attempt is speedily looked for to invade Texas. Our army is ready for the invasion at all points. Sabine Pass was the weakest point we had. The people are rallying at the call of danger in the most gratifying manner.

The draft for State troops, which at first resulted in 5,000 men, has now produced 10,000.

Minute companies of exempts are being formed all over the State.

Capt. Herbert, member of Congress for the Second District, has a splendid company of this sort in the field. John R. Baylor, Congressman elect from the Fifth District, has a fine company of still hunters also in the field. The spirit of resistance is fully equal to that of the Spring of 1861. The soldiers and citizens will give a good account of themselves when the enemy appears.

The Indians on the frontiers are troublesome. They are armed and provisioned by the Yankees. Full proof of this has been found on the bodies of the Red Devils that have been killed.

The Confederate currency has greatly improved within a few days. It was down to fifteen for one, and transactions were reported at seventeen for one in this city. Gold is now sold at eight for one, and in Brownsville, on the Mexican border, it was being freely done at last advices at ten for one. This is the result of the operation of the tax law.

Lt. General Smith, and Maj. Gen. Magruder have the fullest confidence of the people.

The policy of Gen. Magruder of fighting the enemy at once furiously whenever he appears, has been our salvation. The Fabian policy may be a good one, but it don't suit him. The report of his being killed that appeared in the New Orleans Era, was an outrageous lie, but of a piece with nearly everything that paper publishes about this State. Please don't copy any more of its villainous falsehoods. We have a report that Matamoras is in the hands of the French; it is not credited, however.

Our Financial Situation—Letter of William Gregg.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C., Sept. 11, 1863.

Hon. C. G. Memminger,
Secretary of the Treasury:

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 2d instant is before me, requesting my views as to a remedy for the financial embarrassment of our Government. I do not think our case a hopeless one; but it will require bold men and bold measures to remedy evils that might have been avoided by prompt action of Congress last fall, which, in all probability, would have saved our country a year of destructive war, and the addition of hundreds of millions to our national debt.

We have never, until recently, been without strong prospects of an early peace. The whole country has acted on short-war views. Our greatest politicians, wisest commercial men, and capitalists of all classes; indeed, I may say every household concern, have acted upon those views. Who is there that is not now embarrassed by the want of hundreds of small articles which might have been procured at cheap rates, if the parties had been able to look a few months only into the future?

Many, who now clamor, and take the lead in denouncing what they deem the short-sighted policy of the Administration, were foremost in predicting that there would be no war, and even up to the battle of Manassas thought the Yankees would not fight us, and were reluctant after that conflict to believe that it would be more than a temporary struggle.

I am fully persuaded that seventy-five millions of dollars would be ample for a circulating medium for the Confederate States, and that Government ought to reduce the present inflated currency to within one hundred millions, as speedily as possible. It would have been better to sell 7 or 8 per cent. bonds as long as they could be disposed of at reasonable rates, than to adopt and pursue the present policy of constantly adding to an inflation that has become truly alarming. When that measure should fail the next and only reliable means was a forced loan. This is now our only means of absorbing the currency and preventing its further increase in providing for the future wants of the Government.

The financial scheme that I would recommend is this: First, a continued money tax should be levied to pay the interest of our debt; and second the levy of a tax or forced loan of 25 per cent., of as much more as may be needed, upon the property of the country, the taxpayers to receive either 7 or 8 per cent. bonds for such forced loans would suggest that the bonds bear a not less rate of interest than 7 per cent, this being less than the average rate of interest in the different States.—This tax should be distributed equally upon the wealth of every individual in the Confederacy, to be collected in sums sufficient first to absorb the present currency, and next to provide for the future wants of Government up to fifteen hundred millions.

I believe there are few men of property who could not raise the money to pay this tax, having bonds to hypothecate. But it would not be necessary to require cash from individuals. A tax would not be taken.—This tax note, having a prior lien over all other debts, and in addition having the bond collateral attached, would command money any where, and be at a premium until our currency became equal to gold and silver.—They would be negotiable here and in every other country. Such an assumption of our national debt by the wealth of our country would silence the now under current bills at final repudiation, and raise our bonds to the highest standard in all European markets.

If this tax or forced loan be levied equally on all the wealth of our country, its necessity, justice and propriety will commend it to every body, for all would see that it is better to give up even half of our estates than to become a conquered people and lose all.

The capital thus far invested in bonds in the Confederate States has been drawn principally from Banks, from merchants who have been driven out of business and from trust estates and charitable institutions.—Such sources have been exhausted, and it will be impossible to make further progress in bonding by appeals to the patriotism of the people.

We are a peculiar people, unlike any of the civilized nations that have engaged in extensive wars in modern times. We have no great money capitalists. Our capital consists mainly in lands and negroes, and the habits of our wealthy people for generations have kept them in one channel, that of producing cotton, tobacco and rice, the surplus products to be invested in land and negroes. Much of our spare mercantile capital, which has not been transferred to other countries, has gone into the same channel. This thirst after land and negro investments has absorbed our millions of income, and kept us generally in debt as much as a year's income. We have no millionaire bankers, merchants, manufacturers and other moneyed capitalists that live in on splendor incomes derived from money at interest.

Our planters possess the wealth and intelligence of the country and rule its destiny. Indebted as they were at the commencement of the war, they were not in a situation to invest in bonds. It is not reasonable to expect them to volunteer to invest in bonds at the expense of incurring new debts or the necessity of selling property. Many, very many planters, who subscribed to the Cotton Loan, sold the bonds immediately and invested the proceeds in the payment of debts or in lands and negroes, and are unwilling now to sell—even to aid the Government—any of their agricultural products for less than the highest market value for currency. Many are not willing to sell for currency at any price. This is all very natural, but it is *ruinous* to the Government, and *starvation* to towns and villages and all that class of people who live on fixed incomes.

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